

U.S. Reassessing Need for Tactical Nuclear Weapons

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon, in a reassessment that would reverse 20 years of army policy, is questioning the need for thousands of short-range, battlefield nuclear weapons that it has deployed or plans to build, according to top Defense Department officials.

The review reflects a realization that the older weapons would be difficult to use in wartime and that deploying the newer ones would create severe political problems.

The review comes as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is seeking to reduce the approximately 6,000 U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe by at least 572 warheads in conjunction with deployment, planned to start in December, of that number of longer-range Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles.

There is also growing public criticism within the United States and Western Europe of short-range nuclear systems.

The immediate issues for Pentagon officials are whether the army will go ahead with more than 1,000 new 155-mm. neutron artillery shells or develop a nuclear warhead for a proposed new battlefield missile, air- and ground-launched, with a range of 150 to 250 miles (241 to 402 kilometers).

Also involved in the Pentagon review is how many of about 2,000 older U.S. nuclear artillery shells and more than 1,000 nuclear anti-aircraft and atomic demolition munitions with troops in Western Europe will be returned to the United States and dismantled.

An army spokesman said the service would not discuss battlefield weapons.

Last year, Congress turned down initial production money for the 155-mm shells, but \$63 million has been included in the fiscal 1984 Pentagon budget now on Capitol Hill.

According to government sources, some Pentagon officials are prepared to drop the request for the shells because of its multi-billion-dollar cost, of doubts that it can be deployed in Europe in the face of political opposition and its unavailability until at least 1986.

The change in attitude toward short-range nuclear weapons is illustrated in previously classified testimony by General Bernard W. Rogers, NATO commander and

former army chief of staff, before the Senate Armed Services Committee last year.

General Rogers said that NATO, far behind the Soviet Union in long-range nuclear missiles, already has "about a 3-to-1 advantage for theater nuclear weapons with a range less than 150 kilometers [93 miles]." That advantage is composed primarily of several thousand nuclear artillery shells, a type the Russians have not built in any numbers.

During the hearing, another army general described these older 8-inch and 155-mm shells, many of which are 20 years old, as having "inadequate ranges and inaccurate fuses." The 8-inch shell, he said, "requires time-consuming field assembly" and requires firing of a booster shell before the nuclear round can be fired.

As to the newer, eight-inch neutron shell being built, General Rogers said: "I can get the same effects from the weapons we have now as I can get with the neutron weapon warhead. The only trouble is that it cannot be used in as close proximity to our own troops because of the blast and thermal damage of those that we have."

Asked to choose between new neutron shells or new chemical weapons, General Rogers responded: "It is more important to me to have the modern adequate chemical capability to retaliate than the neutron weapon."

The administration has asked Congress to approve production funds for a new generation of chemical shells and bombs.

That is a sharply different approach to neutron battlefield weapons, which fewer than six years ago were seen as the major weapon system to defend NATO troops against Soviet tanks. The army is now stressing a new approach against a Soviet invasion, with emphasis on hitting second-echelon enemy forces well behind the forward lines with conventional rather than nuclear weapons.

The NATO review is being conducted by a subcommittee chaired by Richard N. Perle, an assistant defense secretary. It has reportedly produced interim recommendations for nuclear warhead reductions to accompany deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Those findings will be presented to the coming meeting in Lisbon of NATO's nuclear planning group.



MIAMI VIOLENCE — A looter hauled away cartons of alcoholic beverages taken from a gas station and carry-out store during a disturbance Sunday night in Miami's Liberty City section, the scene of past race riots. Street fighting broke out when police tried to close down a disco party held in a park. Two persons were hurt.

In France, a Warning for the Left After Elections, Socialists May Move Toward Center

By John Vincour

New York Times Service

PARIS — After almost two years in power, French socialism is looking for its second wind, and the place where it seems to think it can regroup is at the center rather than further to the left.

Although not an irreparable defeat, the loss of 30 cities in the nationwide municipal elections has been publicly described by Socialist leaders as a warning, one that Lionel Jospin, the party's general secretary, interpreted as requiring government policy to become "simpler, more concrete and more coherent."

In the party's terms of reference, this vocabulary is the opposite of the one employed to accompany the Socialist Party's first year, when its economic choice was expansion through government spending and its domestic notions those of a vast new range of social benefits.

Its dictum then was made up of words like generosity, solidarity and change; now Mr. Jospin talks about the necessity of moving fast to stop the country's growing debt, its trade deficit and its reflationary inflation.

To do those things involves con-

NEWS ANALYSIS

siderable public education because the government of President François Mitterrand avoided stressing the seriousness of the country's economic situation in the period leading up to the two rounds of local voting ending on Sunday.

The phrase has the sound of overstatement, but it is apparently being used in order to justify measures that cannot please much of the left wing of the Socialist Party or the Communists, the second government party.

The government moved economically toward the center last summer, instituting wage and price controls, but the steps now described as under consideration by sources close to the president would go in a sharply deflationary direction, cutting into the spending power of consumers and restraining some of the costly privileges of the civil service.

In order to cut the foreign trade

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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sures to reduce inflation and eliminate the deficit.

Aides at Elysée Palace have gone as far as telling reporters that failure to do so might turn France by the end of the year into an "IMF case," a welfare recipient requiring assistance from the International Monetary Fund to keep afloat.

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The growth of the foreign trade

Escape or Death? A Russian Camping Trip Ends in Mystery

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — When two young mathematics students from Moscow, Pavel Simanovich and Anton Avdayev, set out for the northern Kola Peninsula near Finland last July, they appeared to be bound for an ordinary, if adventurous, camping trip.

Eight months later, Mr. Avdayev is back in Moscow, in the KGB's Lefortovo prison, awaiting transfer to a labor camp. He was sentenced in a three-year term in late January for illegally crossing the Soviet border into Finland.

Mr. Simanovich has vanished. According to friends, he either perished in the wilderness or escaped to the West through Finland.

In recent weeks, the mystery surrounding Mr. Simanovich's disappearance and Mr. Avdayev's arrest and return has become an underground cause célèbre in Moscow.

Mr. Simanovich is from a Jewish family. Like thousands of other Soviet Jews, the Simanoviches had applied to emigrate and Soviet authorities had refused to let them go. Though technically they could re-apply every six months, the odds of winning permission to leave have grown slim in the past three years as the Kremlin has choked off emigration to a trickle.

Regarded as outcasts by a state that nevertheless refused to let them leave, the Simanoviches faced a bleak future — not least among them Pavel, whose prospects for a career in the Soviet Union were severely restricted by his having been refused emigration.

The moral rub, according to family friends, lies in the fact that if Pavel has succeeded in escaping to the West, he will have almost certainly eliminated whatever small chance his family had of emigrating. Under Soviet law, "flight abroad or refusal to return from abroad to the U.S.S.R." is classed as treason, along with spying and defecting to the enemy. The customary Soviet practice of the past half century — and the Kremlin's most effective deterrent to defection — is never to release the family members of those who escape.

The sister, niece and 78-year-old mother of the ballerina Rudolf Nureyev, for example, have tried without success to emigrate since Mr. Nureyev's defection during a tour of France in 1961.

If, on the other hand, Pavel Simanovich died on his camping trip, his family will still have a small chance of emigrating.

Friends of the two men, both 24, said the camping trip was Mr. Simanovich's idea. He urged several of his classmates at a Moscow teacher-training institute

to join him. In the end, they said, only Mr. Avdayev went along.

What happened after that is known only indirectly through Mr. Avdayev, whose acquaintances describe him as a studious ethnic Russian with a strong patriotic bent verging on nationalism.

For several days, the two hiked and camped along streams and lakes of the Karelian wilderness. Mr. Simanovich proved to be a weak hiker and kept falling behind. Mr. Avdayev, friends said, finally urged him to go first and set the pace. Mr. Simanovich did so and disappeared.

According to the story circulated by family friends, both young men misread notoriously inaccurate Soviet maps — precise topographic maps, especially of border areas, are generally not available to the public — and blundered into the Finnish border zone, where travel is forbidden without special passes.

Mr. Avdayev is said to have hiked for the better part of a day in search of his friend. At nightfall he camped and built a fire, and in the morning he was detained by Finnish border guards.

"He explained everything to the Finnish authorities and he asked to be sent home," one family acquaintance said. "He was — straight to prison."

His friends, many of whom were interrogated by

the KGB, maintain that Mr. Avdayev never expressed an interest in leaving the Soviet Union, and with his Russian nationalist tendencies would not have been expected to try.

The Soviet prosecutor, however, did not consider Mr. Avdayev's seemingly voluntary return as a mitigating factor in his guilt. At the end of a two-day trial in January, he received the maximum three-year sentence for illegally crossing the border.

Among the evidence reportedly produced against Mr. Avdayev at the trial was an invitation to a film screening sponsored by the British Embassy in Moscow, taken by the court to be an indication of an interest in foreigners.

Mr. Avdayev's return to the Soviet Union touches on a delicate area of neutral Finland's relations with its giant neighbor. Under a bilateral agreement with Moscow, Finland repatriates bunters and other Soviet citizens who cross the border inadvertently — as well as some who cross in deliberate attempts to escape.

Finnish officials, while acknowledging the border agreement, note that Finland is also a party to the UN Convention on Refugees, which requires the government to consider requests for political asylum. A Finnish official in Moscow said that some requests are granted, although he said he did not know what proportion.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Gdansk Rally Disperses Peacefully

WARSAW (AP) — More than 1,000 Solidarity supporters demonstrated Monday outside the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, but witnesses reported that the protesters dispersed peacefully and that there were no major confrontations with police.

The witnesses said the crowd jeered at the police and marched about 500 yards (455 meters) along the street toward the railway station, singing patriotic songs before dispersing. On Sunday, police used rubber truncheons to break up a demonstration by about 1,000 protesters. Several protesters were detained.

Lech Wałęsa, the leader of the now disbanded Solidarity union, said that uniformed officers had stopped him from attending the Sunday demonstration, which was held to protest the trial of Anna Walentynowicz, a shipyard crane operator who helped form Solidarity. Mr. Wałęsa stayed away from Monday's demonstration, he told Western reporters that he feared "a provocation."

Palestinians Stone Israeli Cars

TEL AVIV (AP) — Palestinian youths threw rocks at Israeli cars Monday in the third week of anti-Israeli violence in the occupied West Bank.

The military command said that the driver of an army car was slightly wounded by stones thrown at his car in Ramallah, six miles (9.6 kilometers) north of Jerusalem. Israel radio reported that a young Jewish woman was hurt when rocks were thrown at an Israeli bus and several Israeli cars in East Jerusalem.

Several dummy bombs were discovered in the Hebron area Monday and security forces were quoted by the radio as saying they could have been planted by "local elements trying to heat up the situation." The radio also said that light arms fire was directed at the home of the former mayor of Doura, near Hebron, who has been ousted by the Israelis for non-cooperation.

Factions Continue Fight in Tripoli

BEIRUT (UPI) — Factional fighting reportedly continued Monday in the northern port of Tripoli pitted factions for and against the Syrian troops who control northern Lebanon. The Christian Phalangist radio said one person was killed and one wounded.

The Druze militiamen, besieging the barracks in Hamra, warned the Lebanese Army and police to keep off roads throughout the mountainous Chouf and Upper Metn area, sources inside the presidential palace said. A meeting Sunday between Walid Jumblat, leader of the Druze, and a former president, Camille Chamoun, current head of the Christian Lebanese Front, raised speculation in Beirut that Mr. Jumblat was discussing his call for a new division of power between the groups in Lebanon.

Sudan Says Libyan Arms Seized

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — Sudanese authorities have seized 70 tons of arms, ammunition and explosives that Libyan agents smuggled into the country for an attempted coup last month against President Gaafar Nimeiri, the Sudanese news agency reported.

The agency said Sunday that the Sudanese Navy intercepted a ship carrying weapons and explosives and arrested five crew members, including a Libyan agent who allegedly was directing the smuggling operation.

The agent, identified as Mohammed Saleem, led Sudanese authorities to another arms cache hidden on an island in the Red Sea, which also was seized, the agency said. The report, quoting unidentified Sudanese intelligence sources, did not say when the smuggling operation was uncovered but said the arms were for an attempted coup against Mr. Nimeiri Feb. 18.

84 Captured by Angolan Rebels

LISBON (Reuters) — Angolan guerrillas said Monday that they had captured 64 Czechoslovaks and 20 Portuguese in an attack on an industrial complex. The insurgents offered to swap their prisoners to obtain the release of convicted British mercenaries imprisoned in Luanda.

A communiqué issued in Lisbon, the guerrilla organization, UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola), said that during the weekend its guerrillas killed 174 government troops and 13 Cubans in separate attacks.

UNITA said the Czechoslovaks and Portuguese were technicians engaged Saturday during a three-hour battle at the Alto Catumbela complex in central Angola. A cellulose factory, three bridges and four generators at the hydroelectric plant were destroyed, it said. The six Britons and an Irishman were sentenced to long terms in prison in 1976 for fighting with pro-Western forces in the Angolan civil war after independence from Portugal.



TRAVEL PHOTO — Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales, were photographed with their son, Prince William, at Kensington Palace to mark their coming visit to Australia and New Zealand.

Rightist Move Imperils S. Africa's Racial Plan

JOHANNESBURG — A far-right party has withdrawn from a key by-election in South Africa, creating a unified right-wing challenge to the ruling National Party that could endanger its plans to bring nonwhites into the national government.

The far-right Herstigte Nasionale Party decided Thursday not to run in the May 10 by-election in Soutpansberg, a conservative provincial constituency. The decision leaves South Africa's manpower minister, Stephanus P. Botha, facing a single challenger, Tom Langley, a member of Parliament from the Conservative Party.

The manpower minister, who is leader of the House of Assembly and the most senior in rank of all the prime minister's cabinet colleagues, is regarded as an archenemy by the right because he has piloted labor changes through Parliament in the last few years.

Most recently, Mr. Botha incurred the wrath of the right by indicating that the government will allow the color bar in the mining industry to be removed. The Herstigte Nasionale Party has strong links with the white mine workers' union, which wants to maintain the color bar so whites will have a monopoly of skilled jobs.

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U.S. Military Exercises Increasing

Reagan Orders More Maneuvers, Shows of Strength

By Michael Wright
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a rare day when the U.S. military is not on the move somewhere in the world.

In South Korea, preparations were being made Monday for Team Spirit '83, a monthlong war game worthy of Hollywood. The cast includes nearly 70,000 U.S. military personnel, three dozen navy ships and 118,000 Republic of Korea troops.

Meanwhile, a force that is to grow to include 36 warships, including three aircraft carriers, began assembling last week in the Caribbean. British and Dutch frigates are to join in the three weeks of training maneuvers, the most extensive held in the area in years.

In recent weeks, Central America has been a focus of U.S. military activity as well. The administration is considering increasing the number of uniformed advisers in El Salvador. And Pentagon officials disclosed Friday that an air force-operated radar station was to be established in Honduras to help track Nicaraguan gunboats.

In early February, U.S. sailors, soldiers and airmen participated in weeklong maneuvers in Honduras. At times the action came within a dozen miles of the frontier with Nicaragua, which the administration regards as the Marxist scourge of the region.

Later in February, the mock battlefield shifted southward, with 9,000 U.S. troops and Panamanian National Guardsmen practicing how to defend the Panama Canal.

A primary purpose of the 60 or so maneuvers the United States conducts every year with foreign countries is training, Pentagon offi-

cials say. A fighting force needs to practice fighting to see how well its tanks and helicopters and rifles hold up under heavy use and abuse, they add.

But the exercises and more spontaneous displays of might also seem designed to demonstrate that Washington is both trustworthy and powerful.

The military has always been a very important element of our foreign policy; that didn't start with Ronald Reagan," says Representative William S. Broome, senior Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "When you have a problem with a country like Libya, conventional diplomacy just doesn't work," said the Michigan legislator.

Washington's friends, however, do not always appreciate the trouble or risks taken on their behalf.

Last month, near the conclusion of Big Pine, the maneuvers held in Honduras, Honduran officers and civilian leaders complained that the exercise had done little more than underscore their country's dependence on the United States.

And in 1981, after two navy F-14 fighters shot down two Libyan planes, several conservative, nominally pro-American Middle Eastern countries accused the administration of pursuing "cowboy diplomacy."

Similar criticisms are often heard in Washington. As Big Pine was starting, 73 congressmen sent a letter of protest to the White House.

"Big Pine was not a particularly wise way of bolstering our ties with the Hondurans," said Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland. "The exercise had to be called off," Barnes said.

"We're not going to spend all this money on the military and then keep it parked in the garage," a private military expert said.

There is nothing new, of course, about showing the flag. "It's one of the oldest forms of diplomacy," says Robert G. Neumann, a former ambassador to Afghanistan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia.

A post-Vietnam lull in such displays ended during the Carter administration, when the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan. Since Mr. Reagan became commander in chief, authorities say, the assertive uses of U.S. warships, fighter planes and infantrymen have accelerated.

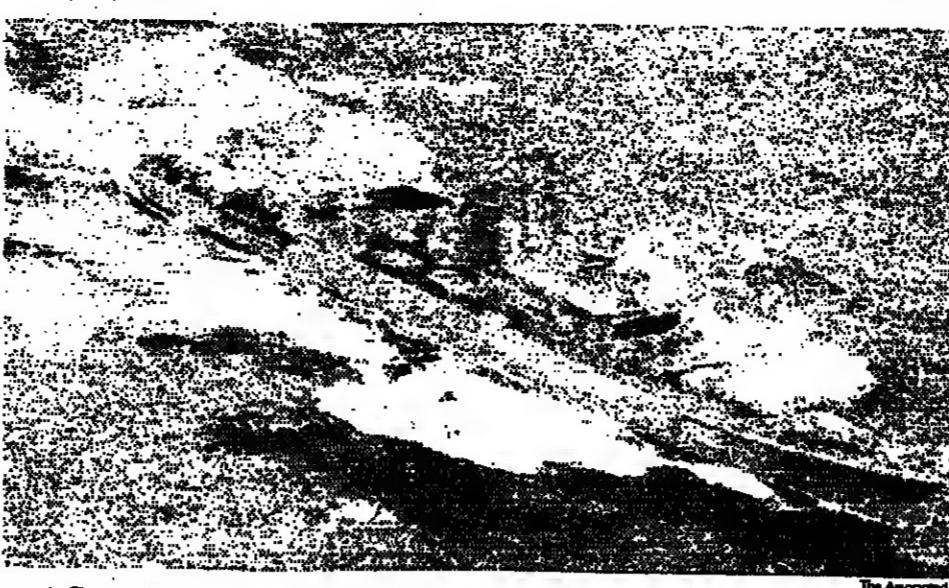
In addition to the overseas maneuvers, which sometimes take months to plan, observers have noted more than a dozen occasions when the Reagan administration has used the military to make a fast point.

A Special Forces unit was airlifted to Liberia in April 1981, for example, to help commemorate the first anniversary of President Samuel K. Doe's coup and to help keep his enemies at bay.

And last month, in response to what the Reagan administration said were Libya's designs on Sudan, the aircraft carrier Nimitz was dispatched to patrol the waters of North Africa and four electronic surveillance planes were hurriedly flown to Egypt.

The pace of American flag-showing seems unlikely to ease. For one thing, many analysts believe, the emphasis the administration has given to building up the armed forces will probably increase the likelihood of the Pentagon being called into play.

"We're not going to spend all this money on the military and then keep it parked in the garage," a private military expert said.



The Associated Press

North Korea Criticizes U.S., Seoul As They Begin Joint War Games

Reuters

TOKYO — North Korea bitterly denounced the United States and South Korea Monday, as a big U.S. and South Korean naval task force prepared for a mock invasion of the peninsula.

Articles carried by the Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, described the South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan, as an "American puppet" and accused the United States of occupying an imperialist aggressor occupying South Korea.

Meanwhile the combined fleet, including two U.S. aircraft carriers, prepared to put about 5,000 American and South Korean marines ashore near Pohang on the south-east coast of South Korea.

U.S. Navy sources said the maneuvers, called Team Spirit '83, had been postponed for a day until Tuesday because of heavy seas. They added that they were being observed by at least one Soviet warship.

The exercise is designed to show how the United States would respond in the event of war in the Korean peninsula.

North Korea has placed its forces on "semi-war" alert for the 10-week war games.

President Kim Il Sung of North Korea said Sunday that he had not attended the nonaligned conference in New Delhi, which has just ended, because of "the critical situation" created by the exercises.

China has also criticized the war games.

Military sources in Tokyo said more than 30 ships were assembled off Pohang, including the 75,500-ton, nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise and the 51,000-ton carrier Midway, normally based in Japan.

An amphibious force, including helicopter carriers and more than a dozen assault-armed cruisers and destroyers, were in the task force, they said. U.S. submarines, which usually travel with carriers, are also believed to be in the area.

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Spain Envisions Role in Peace Talks in Central America

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

MADRID — There are signs that Spain's Socialist government is interested in playing a role in bringing about peace talks in Central America.

The interest, officials say, can be detected between the lines of carefully worded official statements, in meetings with Latin American envoys and in articles in the Spanish press.

Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, arrived Thursday for talks with Spanish officials. Cuba's foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca Peñal, is expected this week.

El País, the respected Madrid daily, said recently that Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela were promoting a plan for a peace conference in the region and had asked the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González, to intercede to get U.S. backing for it.

The article, which referred to a meeting held by the four nations in January, gave the impression that

the mood in favor of such a disarmament conference and for a Spanish role in it was building throughout Latin America.

In response to speculation, the government spokesman, Eduardo Soñíos, said recently that Mr. González was ready to cooperate in a search for peace in Latin America provided that the initiative for talks came from the демократы there.

This official stance — that Spain is willing to intervene only if it is asked to do so — appears designed to take into account Latin American sensitivities over involvement by European and "ex-colonial" countries.

The Spanish government is going to great lengths to avoid the impression that it is trying to impose itself as a mediator in the region, even though some officials believe that linguistic and historic ties should give Madrid special leverage.

"It's not a question of mediation but of assistance," said Elena Flores, who heads the international

isb-speaking community to fight off "cultural aggression" from North America and France.

Another is the idea, not often directly stated, that a leadership role by the party, not the government, Mrs. Flores said she saw a "great perspective" for Spanish-Latin American cooperation that would avoid "the temptations of hegemony because of our limited resources."

The surge of interest in Latin America springs from several causes. One is the assertion of a special affinity for the Third World that accompanied the Socialists in their rise to power and formed a plank in their foreign policy platform in the October elections. It centers around the idea that Spain's peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy could serve as a model for Latin America.

Some believe that Spain should be the champion of the Hispanic world, Luis Yáñez, president of the Institute of Iberoamerican Cooperation, told a Senate panel recently that Spain should create a "pole of autonomous culture" for the Spanish-speaking community to fight off "cultural aggression" from North America and France.

One such critic, Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, said Sunday during a U.S. television interview that he is opposed to further U.S. military aid to El Salvador because "we are not going to achieve democracy out of the barrel of a gun."

Mr. Hart, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, said he favors negotiations aimed at including guerrilla groups in the government before national elections, an approach the Reagan administration has rejected.

The broadcast appeared to support charges made by the Reagan administration that the insurgency is at least encouraged and armed, if not directed, by the Soviet Union. Cuba and Nicaragua and that it is aimed at toppling moderate governments throughout the region one after the other.

The State Department's Latin America analysts said they could not immediately explain why the guerrilla movement would announce, in effect, that it subscribes to the "domino theory" embraced by the White House. The analysts indicated that the guerrillas have not previously characterized as being of a regional nature.

The broadcast also appeared to undercut congressional and other critics of the administration policy who have argued that the guerrillas seek only to establish social justice in El Salvador.

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Both groups have demanded negotiations for a "comprehensive political settlement" before they will participate in elections.

Although the Reagan administration has indicated it would not insist on a cease-fire as a precondition for such a dialogue, Mr. Reagan has refused to "short-circuit the democratic process and carve up power behind people's backs."

Bomb Explodes in Bern

BERN — A pipebomb exploded Monday outside Bern City Hall, in the heart of Switzerland's capital, injuring no one and causing little damage, the authorities said. No one claimed responsibility for the predawn bombing, which shattered windows and damaged the front door of the 15th century building, the authorities said.

Mr. Reagan put it more succinctly in a speech March 5: "We believe that the government of El Salvador is on the front line in a battle that is really aimed at the very heart of the Western Hemisphere — and eventually at us."

Radio Venceremos is the voice of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, an organization of five Marxist guerrilla groups.

Their purpose, Mr. Weinberger said, "is to attack the United States in this way from the south, knowing that as they got closer we'd be under strong pressures to pull ourselves out of Europe and out of Japan and Korea and establish some sort of fortress America, which would serve Soviet purposes very well."

Mr. Reagan put it more succinctly in a speech March 5: "We believe that the government of El Salvador is on the front line in a battle that is really aimed at the very heart of the Western Hemisphere — and eventually at us."

Radio Venceremos is the voice of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, an organization of five Marxist guerrilla groups.

President Ronald Reagan has urged Americans to give more to meet community needs at a time when he is seeking to curtail federal spending on many social programs and reduce the role of government. He reiterated that policy March 3 in a speech in Los Angeles, declaring that private initiative was "America's most precious resource."

But no prospect was seen by the association that private contributions could make up for the reduction in federal financial support for the country's 300,000 nonprofit organizations active in education, health, social welfare and the arts.

The association found evidence that giving to arts and humani-

ties organizations and to civic and public affairs groups was tempered because of a shift toward human needs. Moreover, it noted that the total of giving to the arts had been raised by a gift of \$1.5 million by the Getty Foundation.

The association of fund-raising counsel gave a tentative breakdown of gifts by category. Religious organizations in 1982 received \$28.1 billion; education \$6.49 billion; health and hospitals \$8.3 billion; and social services \$6.2 billion — a gain of 10 percent — civic and public organizations, \$1.37 billion; and foreign aid \$2.54 billion. The arts and humanities organizations received \$4.86 billion.

More Given to U.S. Charities, But Federal Cutback Is Noted

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the midst of a severe recession, individuals, companies and foundations in the United States gave nearly \$60 billion to charity last year, more than ever before.

But despite the generous giving, the rate of increase slowed, just as it did in the downturn in the mid-1970s, according to the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, a leading authority on philanthropic trends.

President Ronald Reagan has urged Americans to give more to meet community needs at a time when he is seeking to curtail federal spending on many social programs and reduce the role of government. He reiterated that policy March 3 in a speech in Los Angeles, declaring that private initiative was "America's most precious resource."

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Letters Show Truman as Tough, Naive

As Farmer and President, He Wrote to Bess of Mark Twain and Stalin

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Almost 1,300 letters from Harry S Truman to his wife Bess, spanning a half-century, from the time he was a struggling 26-year-old farmer until six years after he left the presidency in 1953, have been made public.

Some of the letters, held by the Harry S Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, include frank descriptions of such world leaders as Stalin and shed new light on political and diplomatic history.

Others, from a young farmer and soldier to the small-town girl he would marry, portray something of life and love in an earlier generation.

Several contain what would "practically amount these days to secrets of state," according to Robert H. Ferrell, a Truman scholar who has been examining and cataloging the letters.

The most important discovery in the letters examined so far, Mr. Ferrell said, proof that Truman wanted the Soviet Union to enter the war against Japan. In a letter dated July 18, 1945, written from Berlin at the time of the Potsdam Conference with the Stalin and Churchill, Truman assured his wife, "I've gotten what I came for — Stalin goes to war August 15th with no strings on it.... I'll say that we'll end the war a year sooner now, and think of the kids who won't be killed! That is the import-ant thing."

In another letter, written in 1947

at the dawn of the Cold War, the president said he was afraid that it might go Communist in the elections and he feared the Russians might attack Western Europe.

"This may be the frankest and most important presidential correspondence of this century," Mr. Ferrell said. "It is also a wonderful 19th century love story." The letters from such world leaders as Stalin and shed new light on political and diplomatic history.

Truman's letters from the Potsdam Conference, held near Berlin from July 17 to Aug. 2, 1945, indicate that his initial impression of Stalin was favorable. On July 29, in a letter saying that Truman was coming to see him that morning, the president added: "I like Stalin. He is straightforward, knows what he wants and will compromise when he can't get it."

The Potsdam meeting, the last of the Big Three summit conferences, was the first attended by Truman and marked his diplomatic baptism by fire with his Soviet and British counterparts. It was called to clarify and implement agreements made at Yalta in February 1945, before the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

On several occasions, the president refers to Stalin as "Uncle Joe," an appellation that Truman's political opponents would eventually use against him as the Potsdam agreements were consistently breached during the gathering postwar chill.

But the letters to his wife during that conference indicate that, while

he had a rule of writing Bess every day when they were apart,

Mr. Ferrell said. They were apart whenever Truman had to be away on official business, or, he said, whenever Mrs. Truman returned from Washington to her beloved Independence to care for her aged mother, who died in 1952, or merely to escape the goldfish bowl of life in the capital.

The letters reveal much about courtship in the early years of this century, a courtship whose progression is clearly marked by the increasingly familiar manner in which the future president addressed the young woman who was to become his wife. His letters begin "Dear Bessie" and are signed "Harry S. Truman." Soon they begin "My Dear Bessie" and are signed "Harry S." Finally they begin "Dear Bess" and are signed "Harry."

In addition to shedding light on diplomatic and political history, the Truman letters are certain to throw additional light on the Truman personality and on the mores of the time. To the future president, farm life means hard work and an existence that "is an everyday affair" is not generally exciting.

Yet he managed to retain a sense of humor even while recuperating from a broken leg, caused when a 400-pound (180-kilogram) calf crushed against him. When he was好了, he really wanted the Russian in him.

Most of the letters were found squatted in a dozen or more locations in the Truman house in Independence, but they have been in the Truman Library for many months, according to Ben Zobrist, the library director. Last fall, after his mother's death at age 97, Margaret Truman Daniel, the owner and donor, signed the agreement giving the letters to the people of the United States. Mrs. Daniel said Sunday that she also gave the letters to her wife during that conference indicate that, while



Associated Press
Harry and Bess Truman in Washington in 1952

sincere satisfaction of knowing that he will some day grace a platter — perhaps my very own," he wrote to his intended.

The Truman letters reveal a blend of naivete and obstinacy, tenderness and toughness, plus a touch of the pedant. A voracious reader in his early years — he once boasted of having read many of the 2,000 books in the public library — even imagined that he would be elected president or that he would do anything but what he was doing. "I never expect to be rich," he wrote in 1911, "but if I can't make what I get myself without paying for someone to leave it to me I hope somebody will knock me on the head and put me out of danger."

Another time he opined that if

someone would invent a fork with a spring — "so you could press it and spear a biscuit at arm's length without having to reach over and incommod your neighbor" — well he'd just simply be elected president, that's all. The early letters give no hint that Truman, busy sowing crops and feeding livestock, ever imagined that he would be told Bess that he regarded Mark Twain as "my patron saint in literature," and said "I would rather read Mark Twain or John Kendrick Bangs than all the Shakespeare and Milton in Christendom."

For that reason, they foresees the need to pursue deployment plans for the 108 Pershings scheduled to be implanted in West Germany.

In that case, Bonn would probably accept an accelerated deployment of slower, less intimidating cruise missiles later this year along with Britain and Italy.

Government experts said there was a strong conviction that the Russians would prove amenable to "working in stages or taking small steps" despite Moscow's rejection of the concept of partial arms control pacts.

West German officials say they believe that the deployment timetable and the Soviet dread of the Pershing missiles will serve as the two essential forces pushing Moscow toward compromise, provided that the United States meets the Russians halfway by offering a new proposal.

For that reason, they foresees the need to pursue deployment plans for the 108 Pershings scheduled to be implanted in West Germany.

Regardless of the nature of the missiles deployment in West Germany this year is considered a political necessity to ensure that stationing plans are fulfilled in the four other West European countries scheduled to receive cruise missiles.

Nimeiri Visits S. Korea

United Press International
SEOUL — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan arrived here Monday on a four-day state visit aimed at strengthening relations with South Korea.

Wake Shooting Raises Alabama Race Tension

By Art Harris
Washington Post Service

MONTGOMERY, Alabama — Three weeks after her husband died, Annie Bell Taylor passed away, too. So relatives who had left Alabama long ago for assembly-line jobs up North drove 15 hours from Michigan and Ohio to bury the black family's matriarch.

She was laid to rest here on a cold, drizzly Sunday afternoon two weeks ago. Afterward friends and neighbors flocked to the Taylors' frame house on a dirt road outside town to pray and reminisce.

By morning, 11 of the mourners were in jail on charges of attempted murder, kidnapping and theft.

They were accused of trying to kill two white plainclothes police officers who burst into the house during the wake to question one of the Northern visitors after an incident outside. The officers were allegedly assaulted and one shot in what police describe as a savage attack by a mob, some in cloth robes, acting like "wild animals."

Ten days after they were jailed, the 11 were freed on bail. A hearing has been set for March 22.

One officer, Leslie Brown, remains in intensive care. His partner, E.B. Spivey, received 75 stitches after his throat was slashed that night, said Police Chief Charles Swindall.

The charges are hotly disputed by local black leaders. They have banded together behind the out-of-state blacks, who include a Baptist deacon and the brother of the Olympic gold medal hurdler, Willie Davenport.

The incident has sparked a Justice Department investigation into charges that the blacks were beaten after being taken to jail. And it has inflamed long-simmering racial tensions in the cradle of the Confederacy.

"You can't deny creeping racial tension is coming back to our city," said Bob McKee, a white state representative from Montgomery. "But white people are afraid of demonstrations and riots.... They see blacks getting political power out of proportion to their numbers, the Justice Department always coming in, affirmative action programs. Blacks have advantages whites don't have anymore."

Black leaders say such attitudes fuel a siege mentality in a city with a bellicose, pistol-packing mayor, Emory Folmar. Nicknamed "The Mayor of All," he frequently has accompanied the police on raids. He pays daily visits to the hospitalized officer but declines comment on the incident.

"Just call our city 'Fort Montgomery' and the mayor our commander-in-chief," said a black city councilman, Joe Reed. "What you have here are two white police who saw cars with northern tags, thought [blacks] were doing something wrong, charged in and met their maker."

Police say the incident began when investigators hunting a missing woman saw a "black male prowling around" a parked car. A scuffle ensued, police say, and the man tried to grab the officer's gun, then ran.

Police fired at the suspect, chasing him into the house, where the officers were "beaten and tortured" by "black subjects" ... acting in a manner of wild animals that had their prey on the ground," said Chief Swindall. Officer Brown was shot as he fled the house.

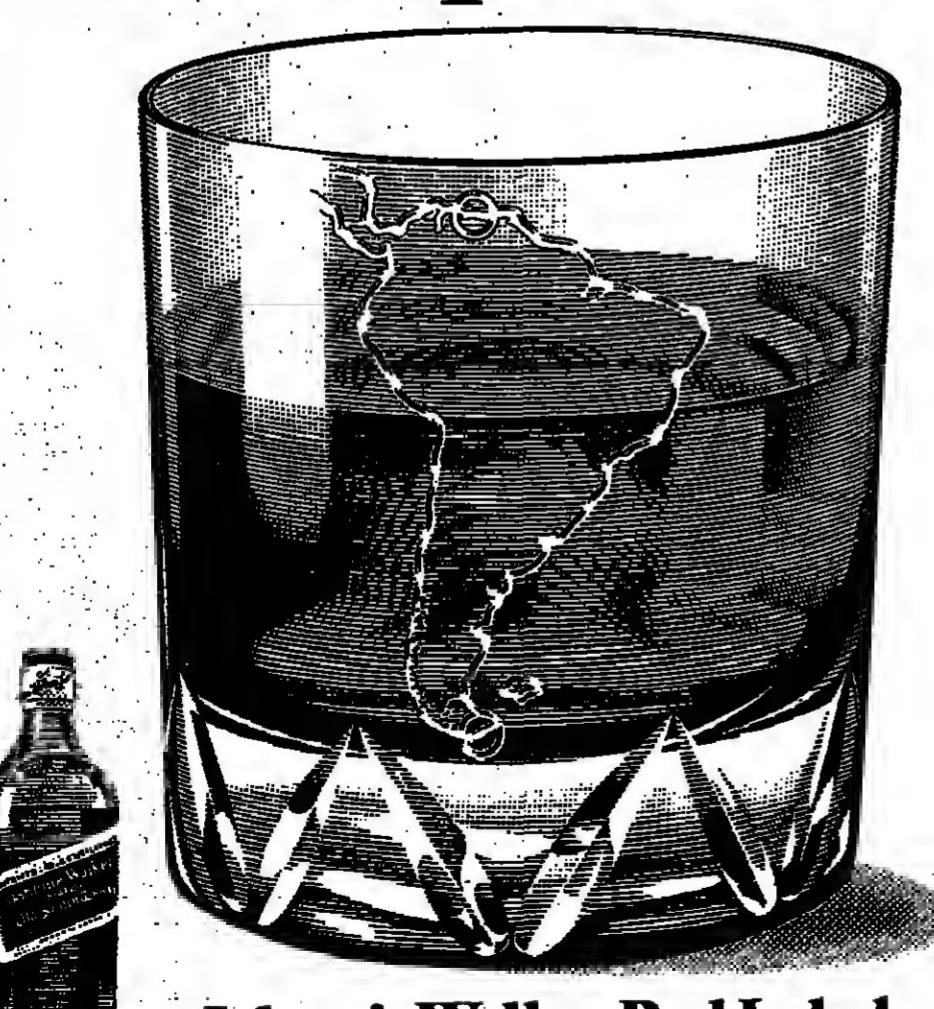
Lawyers for the blacks give this account:

One of the visitors, 21-year-old

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Europeans Looking For U.S. Flexibility In Arms Negotiations

By William Drozdik
Washington Post Service

BONN — Behind the flurry of calls by European leaders last week for the United States to show new flexibility in arms control talks with the Soviet Union lies a simple desire to see President Ronald Reagan erase the word "explore" from the negotiator Paul H. Nitze's instructions and allow him to initiate proposals of his own.

A strong belief has emerged in European capitals since Chancellor Helmut Kohl's election victory

NEWS ANALYSIS

March 6 that deployment of at least some of the 572 Pershing-1 and cruise missiles scheduled for installation in five European countries will proceed on schedule starting in December.

The quest for some kind of compromise is now focused on achieving an arms accord that would limit medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to the lowest possible level and perhaps keep the 108 Pershing missiles, which could strike Soviet territory within about 10 minutes, out of West Germany.

In that case, Bonn would probably accept an accelerated deployment of slower, less intimidating cruise missiles later this year along with Britain and Italy.

Government experts said there was a strong conviction that the Russians would prove amenable to "working in stages or taking small steps" despite Moscow's rejection of the concept of partial arms control pacts.

Senior West German officials insist that Washington must change its position quickly for an arms control agreement to be achieved this year. The Kohl government wants the United States to present new proposals rather than wait for Soviet concessions before the Geneva negotiating round adjourns March 28.

[Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, speaking in a television interview Sunday, said the United States might consider an interim agreement on medium-range missiles if the Soviet Union agreed to continue negotiations on "the final stage," meaning the zero option proposal.]

"Our worry," he is said, "is what is the inducement to the Soviets to come back to the table if they get an agreement that satisfies their needs and none of ours?"

[He said an interim accord could be acceptable if the first paragraph was that immediately following the signing of this interim agreement we would reconvene to

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The Economy: Debt Is Major Problem

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

NAIROBI — Less than three weeks after junior air force officers failed in an attempt to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi's government, letters were sent to the heads of state of Kenya's leading Western donors asking for a massive injection of additional aid.

The letters, some signed by Mr. Moi himself and others by Finance Minister Arthur Magufuli, stated that the government was expecting tourism revenues to decline and the overall balance of payments deficit for 1982 to be more than double the forecast figure because of the disturbances. To set the economy back on an even keel just over \$300 million was needed, they said.

Extensive looting of Nairobi stores took place on Aug. 1 while several millions of dollars might have left the country illegally. But what was worse, the uprising triggered the unveiling of an economy hattered by deeply rooted economic imbalances.

"They used the coup as a justification for a lot of problems that have been going on for a long time," said one Western observer.

These include tight import restrictions prompted by dangerously low foreign reserves, a steadily growing balance of payments deficit aggravated by deteriorating terms of trade and a rising debt service ratio.

Foreign exchange levels, around \$184 million at the end of October, have been averaging less than a month's import requirements. In August they were the lowest they have been for six years, but then their buying power was greater.

The balance of payments deficit is estimated at \$364.9 million for last year thanks to static export earnings from coffee, tea, tourism and refined petroleum products and a debt service ratio now acknowledged to be higher than 20 percent.

As a result of a surge of aid-financed development projects implemented during the 70s where loans are now falling due, outstanding debt almost tripled from 1977 to 1981.

Even more telling, the ratio of total debt to gross domestic product has been rising steadily over the same period to 5.2 percent in 1981. This indicates Kenya will probably have to incur new debts to service old ones, placing it on the same treadmill that Jamaica experienced in the 70s and Zaire is experiencing now.

Kenya's economic problems began to emerge in 1980 after the effects of the 1977 and 1978 coffee boom had faded off. The economy expanded rapidly in post-independence years with gross domestic product averaging an annual growth of 6 percent. When receipts for coffee and tea, Kenya's principal

export commodities, doubled in 1977 it sprinted ahead even further with a gross domestic product growth of 7.3 percent. Then terms of trade slumped as global commodity prices dampened and oil prices continued to soar. Since then expansion has been blunted. Last year oil imports cost the equivalent of 57 percent of export earnings. Today, Kenya is no longer black Africa's capitalist showpiece.

In fact, in order to weather the recession Western donors have concluded Kenya needs anything from \$315 to \$360 million in budgetary support next year. Part of this will probably be provided by the donors themselves, primarily Britain and the United States. Britain has vested interests in the country that date back to colonial days. The United States' profile in Kenya is on the up since naval facilities at Mombasa and airfield access elsewhere in the country were granted for the Reagan administration's rapid redeployment force. And the World Bank has promised a third structural adjustment loan of \$50 million.

The club of Kenya's Western aid donors met in London last November and again in Nairobi last month. Local sources said Kenya was seeking \$270 million in additional grants. The outcome of the meetings has not been made public, but third-country officials say the Kenyans appear to have been disappointed, coming away with promises totaling anything from \$32 to \$36 million.

Other funds may be sought on the commercial market, adding to \$15 million Eurodollars negotiated in 1980 and 1981 and already drawn upon.

Kenya is relying on a good part of the balance to be provided by the IMF, which sent a team to negotiate terms at the beginning of December.

Terms were tentatively agreed and the IMF signed a confidential "letter of intent" at the end of December, under which the fund will provide 155 million SDR in standby credits. Only \$105 million of that total will be transferred in 1982, however, and \$70 million is already due back to the fund from Kenya, leaving only 35 million SDR for the year.

This time round Kenya will have little option but to agree to the fund's guidelines of devaluation, curbed government spending and a rationalization of the food crop marketing system. A standby facility of 151.5 million SDR negotiated toward the end of 1981 was put in abeyance in August for failure to comply with IMF dictates.

This was the second year running that IMF drawdowns have been suspended, damaging Kenya's reputation for responsible administration of its finances.

Herald Tribune
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* TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1983
KENYA
A SPECIAL REPORT

Lions at a game park at Amboseli. Kenya's game parks are a leading tourist attraction.

Tourism: Safaris, Big Game

NAIROBI — "There are no words that can tell the hidden spirit of the wilderness, that can reveal its mystery, its melancholy, and its charm," penned a pensive but enchanted Theodore Roosevelt in his book, "African Game Trails." That nostalgic passage refers to one of the first commercial safaris in Kenya.

Mr. Roosevelt came to Kenya in 1909 on an expedition to collect natural history specimens for museums in the United States. Accompanied by two legendary professional hunters, Frederick Selous and Philip Percival, as well as some 600 porters, the former U.S. president spent several months in the bush satisfying scientific curiosity by bagging animals and sending their skins back home.

Roosevelt's caravan set off from the Norfolk Hotel, which today stands in downtown Nairobi and still is probably the finest lodging the city has to offer. Otherwise safaris and Kenyan tourism have changed a lot since those turn-of-the-century years when setting off on foot across the African plains meant taking your life into your hands.

Mr. Roosevelt and Edward, Prince of Wales, who went on a shooting safari about the same time, popularized the concept of paying to go hunting in Africa and told tales of shooting rhinos, elephants and lions at close range.

Farmers and ranchers were quick to see the potential and many did seasonal work taking wealthy sportsmen from the United States and Britain big game hunting. In the 1950s, the dilettante aspect of the sport faded and hunting blossomed into a commercial enterprise, the forerunner of today's tourist industry.

By the time Kenya gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1963, tourism was a fledgling economic sector, catering mainly to the rich and the super-rich. Then, there were fewer than 6,000 hotel beds in the country, compared to today's 25,000. But operators learned to cash in on the country's rich wildlife potential by selling tours of the game parks in Europe and in the United States. Tourist activity accelerated and bednights soared during the 1970s after the introduction of beach holidays along the turquoise shoreline of the Indian Ocean. In 1974, just under a million bednights were recorded at the coast hotels. By 1980, this number had more than doubled to over two million. Beach hotels, with their two-week package tours, which next year will cost around \$1,200 from Europe, attracted large numbers of Germans and Italians.

On the other hand, game-viewing safaris, which at around \$2,000 a round trip are an equally good bargain, have hovered around the 10-percent level of total bednights spent in Kenya for the past decade. Then in 1981, bed occupancy at the coast hotels not only stopped growing but actually declined slightly.

Simultaneously, the number of tourists in 1981 was only 352,000 — 17 percent short of the targeted figure and a slight drop on 1980 statistics.

Foreign exchange earnings looked as if they might plateau as well. The £100 million earned by tourism in 1981 was not a significant improvement on the £93 million the industry netted in 1980, although tourism still remains number three on the list of national foreign exchange earners after refined petroleum products and coffee.

Income growth for 1982 is expected to be under 3 percent. These statistics have given marketing managers both the government and private sectors cause to sit back and assess what has gone wrong with an industry that in the past performed with magical reliability.

—MARY ANNE FITZGERALD

NAIROBI — When President Daniel Arap Moi summoned the people to an impromptu rally in Nairobi's Uhuru Park last fall, more than seven weeks of tension had passed since rebel air force units staged an abortive coup d'état.

The *mawenzi*, the people, given an unexpected afternoon off work, went in thousands, expecting an announcement of dramatic measures. But nothing happened. Flanked by Vice President Mwai Kibaki and the army chief of staff, General Jackson Mulenge, Mr. Moi simply exhorted the people to work hard, be honest citizens and report troublemakers.

An official familiar with the president's daily routine said: "It's just not his style to lash out with dramatic gestures simply for the sake of it. He will let events take their course and wait until everything is clear before making his move."

While events since the coup attempt seem to be taking their time, those leading up to the 12-hour rebellion moved swiftly. The air force revolt followed Kenya's legal conversion to a one-party state by just under two months. It also came after a wide-ranging government crackdown on dissent and a wave of detentions without trial, which Mr. Moi warned would be "just the tip of the iceberg."

Long held up as a model for black Africa of economic prosperity,

Foreign Policy Maintains Firm Alliance With West, Avoids Antagonizing East

By Roland Tyrrell

NAIROBI — When Leonid I. Brezhnev died, President Daniel Arap Moi personally ordered all Kenyan flags to be flown at half-mast. But when a U.S. aircraft carrier steams into Mombasa and 8,000 American servicemen swarm all over the city, there are no doubts where Kenya's true loyalties lie.

Since independence from Britain Kenya has successfully pursued a policy of firm alliance with the West, and especially the United States, without antagonizing the Eastern bloc. Staunchly anti-communist at home, in politics and the economy, Kenya is polite to the Soviet Union abroad. Kenya has also accepted offers of Chinese assistance in construction and rice cultivation.

Japheth Shamalla, permanent secretary in the Kenyan Foreign Ministry, said in an interview: "I think to a large extent one has to trace this to our position of non-alignment. We feel free to speak our mind on issues. I don't think we have been unduly influenced to take up positions that we do not believe to be the right positions."

As an example, Mr. Shamalla cited Kenya's swift condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon at a time when Washington was lobbying hard to protect its Middle East client from isolation. He acknowledged that the United States had spelled out its keenness to shield Israel. "But we don't regard this as pressure," he said. "We regard this more as consultations. Pronouncements that have been made by us have been made from Kenya's standpoint."

Be that as it may, the ties that bind Kenya to the West are strong. Kenya received \$103.1 million in aid from the United States this year. Of that total, \$53 million was for development assistance and food aid, \$33 million for military assistance, while \$2 million covered Peace Corps activities. The remaining \$15.1 million was an emergency infusion provided in response to an appeal to all traditional aid donors by the government to help Kenya recover from an attempted coup d'état on Aug. 1.

Relations with Britain remain close. Despite competition from the rest of the European Community and Japan, Britain is still Kenya's biggest trading partner and has provided \$400 million in aid since independence. Under an agreement established in 1964, Britain also enjoys the right to station up to 600 soldiers at a time for short periods in Kenya for joint



Daniel Arap Moi

training and military exercises with the Kenyan Army. West Germany, another big aid donor, made \$74.5 million available to Kenya this year, against \$67.5 million last year.

But as a non-American Western diplomat put it, "If the chips ever go down, it is the Americans who will be calling the shots around here." As part of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force program, the two countries initiated an agreement in June 1980 giving the United States access to Mombasa harbor, two airports in the interior at Nairobi and Nanyuki and to airstrips further north at Eldoret.

Closer to home, Kenya finds itself surrounded by problematic neighbors, a troublesome situation that has not been eased over the past year by chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity. As OAU chairman, Kenya has had to contend with the problems of Chad, Western Sahara, Namibia and Somaliland-Ethiopian border clashes, quite apart from the arduous task of holding the OAU together.

Kenyan diplomats frankly acknowledge that they will be glad when they can get down to the job of sorting out relations with Tanzania. Foreign observers say relations with socialist Tanzania are clearly a high priority. Tanzania has kept its border with Kenya closed since 1977, pending what Dar es Salaam calls an equitable distribution of the assets of the former east African community.

Strained relations were even further recently when Tanzania refused to hand over a well-styled letter of the Aug. 1 coup attempt, which had been written to the former president.

Mr. Shamalla said, "With Tanzania we are not afraid of them simply because of its socialist tendencies. What I think is concerning us is the increasing number of those who disrupt law and order here to find refuge in Tanzania."

As for Uganda, Mr. Shamalla said, "There are problems which do spill over," referring to the influx of Ugandan refugees and the activities of anti-government Ugandan guerrilla organizations which frequently operate out of Kenyan territory. "We would be happy with peace and tranquility in a neighboring country. As long as it remains as it is, we are very unhappy about it."

To the east, Somalia, with its territorial claims on Kenya's northeastern province, remains a bugbear. The two countries signed a cooperation agreement in August last year in what looked like the start of a new era of good neighborliness. But the Kenyans are unconvinced.

"We have noted feelings that Somali authorities may be willing to move toward normalization of relations," Mr. Shamalla said. "That kind of feeling is no doubt most welcome, but we still regret that this has not been followed by more concrete steps to convince us that they are serious."

Mystery Still Surrounds Attempted Coup

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government, the army and most Kenyans if not by surprise, at least of balance. The big question on everyone's lips on Aug. 2 was: Who was behind the attempted coup? That remains the big question.

In the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, Senior Sergeant Pancras Oteyo Okumu told an extradition hearing that he was a member of the People's Redemption Council briefly proclaimed by the rebels. He said his fellow fugitive, Senior Private Hezekiah Ochuka, was the chairman. The two were not extradited.

In Kenya, meanwhile, there has been widespread speculation that the attempted coup, perhaps triggered prematurely and without sufficient preparation, involved senior personalities in the country's military, political and business communities, and not just disgruntled elements in the air force ranks. In testimony at continuing court martial, a former cabinet minister, Masinde Muliro, a veteran of Kenya's fight for independence, Bildad Kaggia, and the detained Mr. Anyona have all been named as being destined for top government posts had the coup attempt succeeded.

Other witnesses have alleged that certain members of the present cabinet, unnamed for reasons of national security, were plotting against Mr. Moi long before the attempted coup. Others have testified that the conspiracy was wide-

spread throughout the air force and that the conspirators had the financial backing of certain unnamed civilians.

Although Mr. Moi at first said the coup attempt was a "serious act of hooliganism" staged by junior air force ranks, on Aug. 24 he declared that Kenya's troublemakers were the "big men."

Among other actions, he has ordered a full-scale purge of the police force and fired his police chief, Ben Githu.

The former air force commander, Major General P.M. Kariniki, has been sentenced to four years in prison on charges of failing to prevent and suppress a mutiny and a total of 11 Air Force members have been sentenced to death as of March 10 for treason. About 900 others have so far received lesser sentences ranging from dismissal from the service to 25 years in prison.

Also fired was the former information minister, Peter Oloo-Aringo, a Luo tribesman thought to be too closely associated with Mr. Odinga.

At the same time, Mr. Moi disbanded the 2,000-man air force and announced the formation of a new force. In addition, he announced on Oct. 5 the establishment of a committee to work out a national code of conduct for civil servants and others in authority.

ROLAND TYRRELL

Press Remains Lively Despite Restraints

NAIROBI — The Kenyan press has lost much of its bite but still retains one of the liveliest on the continent.

Against a rising tide of government criticism, outright attacks on the press, the occasional detention and even jailing of journalists, the news business was healthy enough to turn June for a third daily paper, The Nairobi Times, to be born.

The government owns the Voice of Kenya television and radio and runs the official Kenya News Agency, which feeds items of government news to the privately owned and unaffiliated press.

The Nairobi Times, whose editor, publisher, editorial writer and general factotum, Hilary Ng'endo, freely admits it is run on a shoestring, now claims a daily circulation of 15,000 to 20,000. Its older sister publication, the politically influential Weekly Review, runs to 25,000 to 30,000 copies a week.

The Daily Nation, owned and now tightly controlled by the Aga Khan, easily dominates the market with a circulation of about 100,000, while the Lonrho-owned Standard, the oldest paper in East Africa, comes in at 40,000 to 50,000 copies a day. The Daily Nation also has a Swahili-language companion, Taifa Leo (The Nation Today), with a daily readership of about 50,000.

tightrope every time he gets a sensitive piece of "hot news" that the government might not like published.

"We are free in that we don't have laws constraining what we do. There are no censors sitting in our offices. But the atmosphere we operate in does not lend itself to our full use of the opportunities that the law permits," Mr. Ng'endo said.

A similar feeling was voiced by another editor who declined to be identified for fear of putting his neck on the block, as he put it.

"There is no communication with or guidance from the powers that be here," he said. "The result is that an editor agonizes over politically important news items, not knowing if he will get slammed for publishing. Sometimes it comes out of the blue."

That was the case in May last year, when Joe Rodrigues, then editor at the Daily Nation, and five of his journalists were picked up at the office by police and detained for 48 hours.

Their crime was to run an otherwise innocuous story that implied

described an unsigned statement by the *Naibar*, Kenyan party, KANU, as "ridiculous."

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Possibly the most disturbing feature of Kenya's press scene today is a general official indifference that

KENYA

Kenya Tea Rivals India, Sri Lanka Production

Smallholders Account for Decade of Expansion in International Markets

NAIROBI — It is generally recognized that one of Kenya's greatest success stories is its smallholder tea industry. Over the past 10 years Kenyan tea has emerged as a leader on the world market, rivaling the traditional tea-producing countries of India and Sri Lanka in price and popularity.

In 1978, Kenya overtook India, the world's largest producer, as a supplier to Britain, the world's largest buyer.

Today, tea is Kenya's number three export item, after refined petroleum products and coffee, and its fourth foreign-exchange earner after tourism. In 1981, tea earned \$135 million.

Much of the credit for this meteoric rise can be laid at the door of the Kenya Tea Development Authority, a state-owned management and service organization that supervises the buying, processing and marketing of smallholder tea. This year Authority-run factories will produce 37.1 million kilograms (81.6 million pounds) of tea. By comparison, estates owned by companies such as Brooke Bond and George Williamson will produce 55 million kilograms.

At the London auction, considered the barometer of global tea prices, Kenya tea plucked by farmers who grow it outside their backdoor fetches 10 pence more a kilogram than plantation tea. This is because the Kenya Tea Development Authority is discerning about the product it buys, insisting on the quality plucking method of nipping

off only the tender two top leaves of a bush and its bud.

As a result, Kenya's smallholder tea is nudging northern India's aristocratic Darjeeling tea for the top prices.

Kenya tea has been comparable to India's since the 1970s. One of its winning aspects is that it is consistently good quality year round, making it sought after by buyers and blenders. "It's a tea with good body, point and flavor," said Alistair Wilson, a World Bank project officer for tea. "It stands out so that if a manufacturer is making a blend, you still taste the Kenya tea."

Point is a trade term that refers to the distinguishing characteristics of a particular variety. Kenya tea has a distinctively sharp taste and brews up quickly, two aspects favored by British tea drinkers.

Although Britain has been the traditional outlet for Kenya's tea, market tastes are shifting. Last year the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United States drank nearly 10 percent less Kenya tea, while Pakistan consumed considerably more. Kenya cashed in on the political wrangles of Pakistan, its second largest export outlet, as Pakistan does not buy tea from neighboring India and Bangladesh.

What is particularly remarkable about Kenya's performance is that it is a relatively new arrival on the scene. The industry was pioneered at the beginning of the century by British settlers who had dreams of imitating India's rising tea fortunes, but it did not really flourish until after independence in 1963 when the Kenya Tea Development Authority was established.

The Authority encouraged African farmers to plant bushes on their tiny plots — the average size is 0.39 hectares (0.96 acres) — as a supplementary income to vegetables and dairy cattle. Today there are 54,700 hectares of shiny, green smallholder tea spread over hilly slopes in western and central Kenya. This is roughly twice the area that is planted by foreign-owned estates.

Kenyan tea-bushes are youngsters by Asian standards, where many bushes are over 200 years old. Over half the tea plucked by African farmers is under 10 years old, the time at which the plants reach optimum production level. Officials estimate the bushes could increase their yields by 40 percent in 10 years' time.

But Kenya tea has more than youth on its side. It is in Kenya that the concept of clonal tea was

pioneered, enabling tea to be grown from cuttings. The older bushes in India and Sri Lanka were pollinated by bees, a risky system of random parentage. By use of the clonal method, the parentage of bushes can be predetermined.

Tea, therefore, has opened up an improved lifestyle for thousands of people who once only scratched a subsistence living from the soil. Farmers who used to trudge on foot to afford to buy pickups and give their children the secondary and university education they were denied. Because the benefits are obvious and widespread, filtering down to the man in the field, the smallholder tea industry has sunk deep roots in the Kenyan countryside.

The Kenya Tea Development Authority judges success by a different standard, however. "We measure it in our ability to pay as much money as possible to the growers," said a Tea Authority official. If that is the case, satisfaction must abound. A total of 143,000 African farmers were paid 418,743 million shillings in the last financial year for their crop, a 15 percent increase over payments for the previous year. In a country where the average per capita income is \$420, that is good money.

Tea is an ideal smallholder crop. It is relatively disease-free and easy to grow. Once bushes have matured some three years after planting, they provide a steady income for growers, who are attracted by the constant payments. Ideally tea is plucked weekly and delivered immediately to factories managed and partly owned by the Kenya Tea Development Authority. Growers are paid on the spot. A second payment in October is calculated on the factory profit ac-

cording to the volume of leaf each person has contributed. Some farmers receive as much as 50,000 shillings for their second payment.

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The farmers demonstrate a responsibility toward tea that is often lacking in the case of other crops. They learn new methods of husbandry from tea authority extension workers and keep a watchful eye on yields and cash flow.

The World Bank, too, is an enthusiast of the smallholder tea program. It is a major donor towards smallholder expansion, contributing a sizable portion of the \$36 million of aid money that has been injected into the industry over the years. Other lenders are Britain, West Germany and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Kenyans have been told by World Bank officials that the export of commodities and manufactured goods based on local raw materials is the key to economic survival. Tea has proved to be a shining exponent of this theory. "This is one of the greatest success stories in the world," Mr. Wilson said.

— MARY ANNE FITZGERALD



Tea is harvested in the highlands of western Kenya. Tea production is a recent agricultural success story in Kenya.

Agriculture Costs Race Ahead of Income

By Charles Harrison

NYERI, Kenya — John Kamau, 28, looks at his eight-acre farm near Nyeri, central Kenya, and talks with pride of a 20 percent boost in earnings last year from maize, milk and tea. By local standards, his cash earnings of around \$200 a month are good, and the farm also provides most of the food needs for Mr. Kamau, his wife and their three children.

But like farmers everywhere, Mr. Kamau has his problems. This is a good year for rainfall, and he is more fortunate than many other Kenyan farmers who experience frequent droughts on land far less fertile than Mr. Kamau's. He complains nevertheless of uncertainty about the marketing of his maize crop, because the state-controlled National Cereals and Produce Board lacks the cash and the storage space to buy this year's bumper crop.

Farm output in Kenya rose by 6.2 percent in 1981, thanks to better rainfall and increased effort by farmers responding to higher prices for food crops and livestock products.

and is bringing him a steady income after five years of losses. But farm credits of all kinds fell from \$68 million in 1977-1978 to \$40 million in 1980-1981. In terms of Kenya shillings, the decline was substantially less, because of the 1981 devaluation, but it still represented a 20 percent decrease.

The accessibility of credit varies. Farmers who are fortunate enough to be accepted for the Kenya Tea Development Authority's smallholder tea project, backed by finance from the World Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation, do well in return for accepting strict supervision of their farms and their bank balances. But loan conditions for all farmers these days are extremely tight, as too much cash has failed to come back from past loans.

The agricultural "mix" in Kenya is impressive, but coffee, tea, pyrethrum and sisal are exclusively geared to the export market and so are dependent on world prices. Cotton and sugar are other potentially important export crops, but they at least have a strong local market base.

Oil Search Continues But Prospects Are Poor

Special to the IHT

NAIROBI — Kenya has neither large proven mineral deposits nor oil. Nevertheless, government officials in the Ministry of Energy are packaging new exploration and development guidelines.

For the last three years, Kenya Cities Service Inc. has been operating an on-and-offshore exploration consortium in partnership with Union Oil and Marathon Petroleum. The company sunk a deepwater well at the end of last year about 12 miles offshore but it turned out to be dry.

CONTRIBUTORS
Mary Anne Fitzgerald,
Roland Tyrrell and
Charles Harrison are journalists based in Nairobi.

Import Restrictions, Tight Credit Hinder Expansion of Industrialization

NAIROBI — With no significant natural resources and a small domestic market, Kenya does not seem an obvious choice for industrialization.

Yet for the past 10 years manufacturing has been given emphasis and encouragement by government planners.

Industrialists are gloomy these days. Once billed by observers as Africa's leading example of how to create something out of nothing very much, Kenya's manufacturing sector is now feeling the effects of each setback encountered by the national economy.

For some time the purchasing power of foreign exchange reserves has been counted in days and weeks, not months. As a result, industries have been afflicted by stringent import restrictions on raw materials and semi-finished products, tight credit, the withdrawal of a major export incentive and arbitrary guidelines for the remittance of royalties, technical and management fees and debt repayments. The litany of petitions to government tends to be delivered on a random and

not always effective basis as, with the exception of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, no formal lobby for industry exists.

These poor lines of communication have given rise to misunderstandings between the public and private sector. One foreign businessman said: "The credibility problem in this country is going to hurt it quite a bit. Nobody believes anybody anymore."

For its part, the government is addressing itself to the dilemma of how to boost manufacturing without capital. Kenya has been poised to take off as a trading nation since 1980 when the World Bank suggested that exports were the key to sustained growth.

The plan was to stimulate domestic manufacturing through the withdrawal of import and other restrictions and initially to protect producers through higher tariffs on competing imported goods. The measures were devised to make Kenyan goods competitive on the world market. However, the program has been derailed by a combination of global recession and

fluctuations in domestic policy that have undermined manufacturers' confidence.

A government planner commented: "We are going ahead with the rationalization of tariff structures and opening up quantitative import license restrictions. But the problem is, we need a substantial increase of foreign exchange before we can implement this properly."

As far as investors are concerned, that is not the only problem. They were particularly miffed when the export compensation program, the only major incentive for exporters, was summarily abolished in last June's national budget. The withdrawal was made retroactive, leaving about \$30 million in outstanding rebates unpaid.

Then on Sept. 21, seven weeks after the unsuccessful coup attempt, President Daniel Arap Moi delivered his first major economic policy speech, which presented a package of corrective measures. The export compensation program was reintroduced, modified from a 20 percent to a 10 percent rebate. However,

exporters who increase their performance over the previous year and manufacturers who enter the export market for the first time qualify for a 25 percent rebate.

Mr. Moi also alluded to amended legislation on the repatriation of profits and capital for foreign investors. He did not elaborate further but privately government officials have indicated that they are considering introducing tax holidays for new investors.

This policy statement seemed to pass the onus of revitalizing the slumping manufacturing sector back to industrialists. However, many companies still face difficulties, particularly with import requirements. Some manufacturers who last year were granted licenses to import raw materials a year ago are now getting back their exchange control applications stamped with a request to reapply in April 1983. Other manufacturers are receiving import requirements on an ad hoc basis but never in sufficient quantity.

— MARY ANNE FITZGERALD

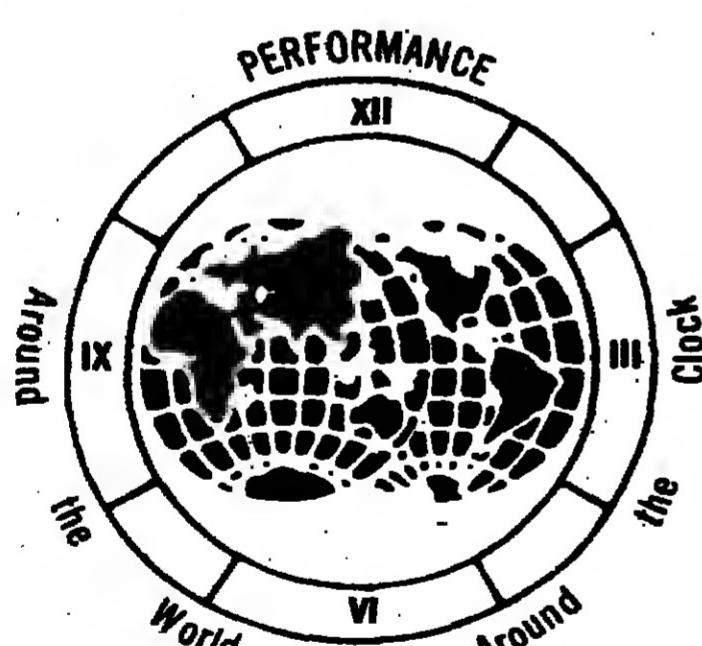
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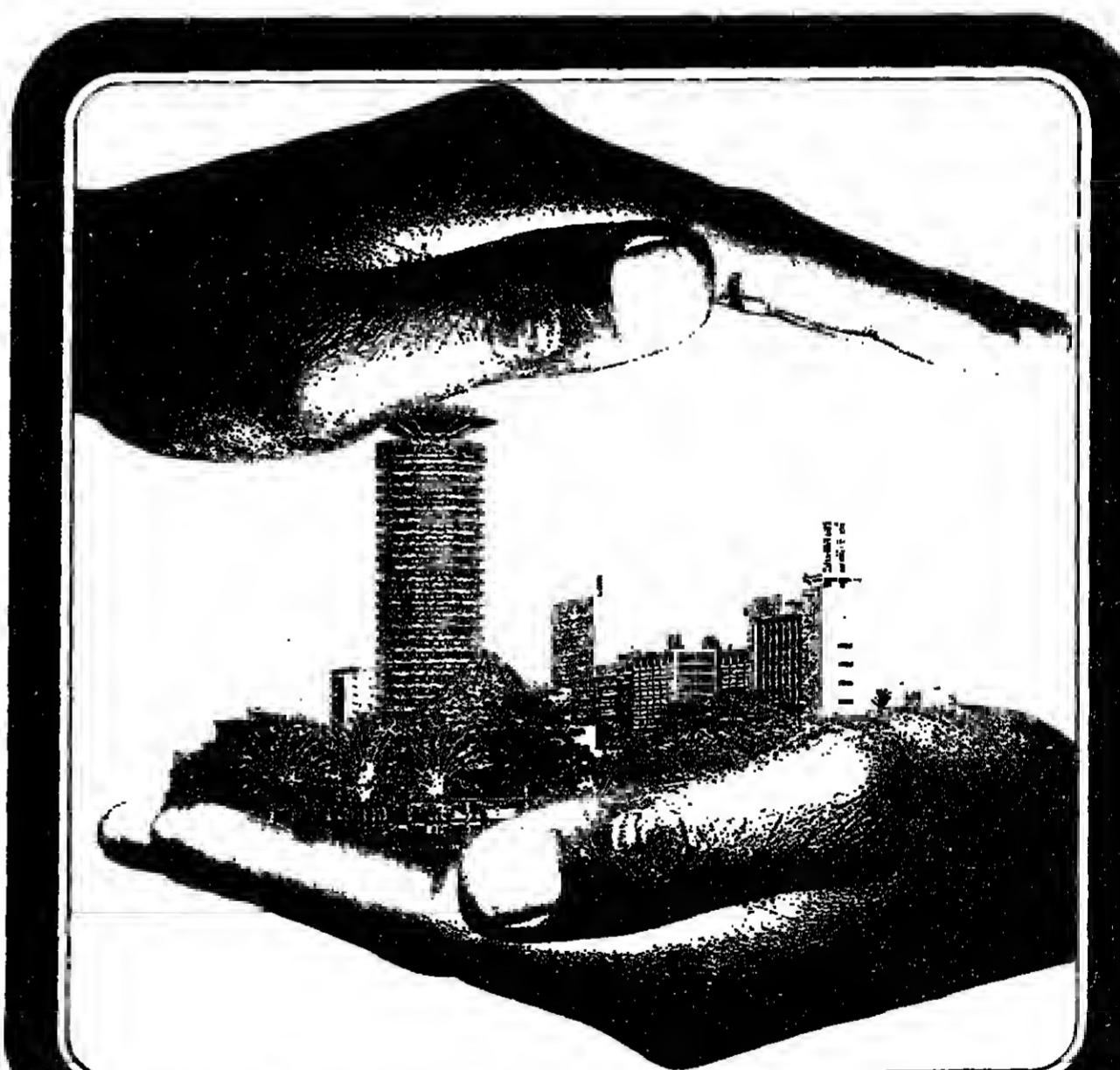
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ARTS / LEISURE

Milan and Urban Dressiness

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Despite a slight lull in Milan's fashions, there was a strong story here — the designers' breakaway from strictly deluxe sportswear to a big city, dressy look. The cue no doubt came from Paris, but the Italians have been prompt in picking it up.

This may be the biggest bond between Milan and Paris, where collections start unfolding next Thursday. It is not that the Italians, who know how to deliver immediate, instant fashion, are dropping what they do best: their first-class separates. But their different approach has opened new vistas, mainly in evening wear, of which there was a lot more than usual. An unknown quantity in Italy so far, evening wear is beginning to be taken seriously, even if the tone is more disco than drop-dead.

The most felicitous result is the end of the aggressive booted and bundled-up military look, which had women looking as if they were on their way to guerrilla warfare. Instead, Milan is now more feminine, ultra-gentle, sexily belted black-and-white dresses and tuxedos smothered in satin and fur. Evening jumpsuits were solid sequins or gold lame. Gray flannel pants with sweater and coat, a combination that is turning out to

be the classic of the season, is a far cry from the khaki and fatigues of a few seasons back. This look by the way, has been quietly worn all along by Jacqueline Onassis.

The long man's coat, a strong trend started by Yves Saint Laurent in his last couture collection,

was everywhere. Luciano Soprani had an attractive, sober version. Claude Montana, for Complice, delivered a dressy one, with skirted tuxedo. But it was also much more relaxed off the runway, notably by the pretty French model Irène de la Fressange, who was in Milan last week for the shows. Worn with jeans, her coat came from Hermès.

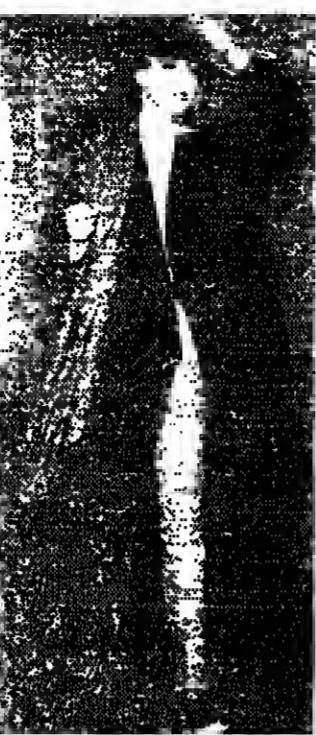
This return of the coat is an interesting new direction. "It's about time," said one observer. "Furs were getting too expensive — and some women are afraid of wearing them in big cities nowadays." It's much cheaper because it cuts down on labor costs."

Business-wise, these designers seem to be doing all right, since they are all opening new boutiques.

Ferré is opening his second in Milan; his first will be turned over to accessories. Gucci, whose stores already take almost a block of the Via Monte Napoleone, was supposed to open a new and still more ambitious boutique higher up on that street. It was to have been a big affair, with the whole street closed and turned into a huge runway, but it had to be delayed for construction reasons, because they found a 17th-century wall. Gucci is also opening a bigger three-story store in Paris in June at the corner of the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré and Rue Royale.

Mrs. Amintore Fanfani, the wife of the Italian prime minister, was in Milan to buy her wardrobe for a forthcoming trip to the United States. At Mila Schön's, an longtime friend, she bought 15 outfits, including a silver and pink gown to wear at the White House. Mrs. Fanfani, a remarkable photographer, has a new book out, titled "Children of the World," which she said is the result of 20 years of world travel.

Like Paris, Milan is also going to have a fashion museum, organized by Krizia's designer, Mariuccia Mandelli. Fashion always taken seriously by Italian businessmen, is now being courted by the official authorities. A dinner given by the mayor of Milan and some 30 fashion houses was one of the most spectacular events in Milan last week. It was put together by Beppe Modenese and decorated by the talented decorator Piero Pinto. It had buffets that looked like giant 17th-century paintings, with tables covered in silver and brocade cloth and laden with old musical instruments and giant candelabras.

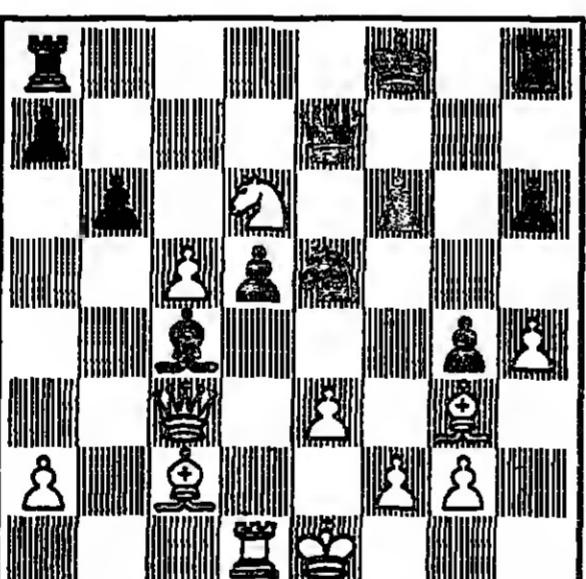
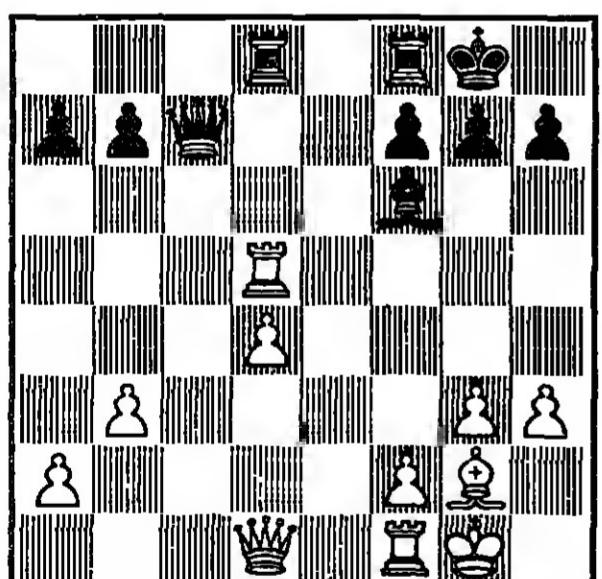


Irène de la Fressange wears a cloth coat by Hermès.

Joe Dorsey



The big city look as shown in Milan.

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Adolphe Sax and His 'Ignoble' Phone

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Recalling his teen-age tribulations as cinema organist in Canada, Gerald Moore, the distinguished English vocal accompanist, in his memoir, "Am I Too Loud?" said of that instrument:

"It shares pride of place for sheer brio with the saxophone, the harmonica and the concertina. They are all incapable of producing other than ignoble sounds."

An assertion, certainly, calculated to raise the eyebrows of many who find the sounds made by these instruments, when well played, beautiful, even enchanting. One wonders, indeed, whether Moore had heard the baronies played by Larry Adler or the saxophone played by Coleman Hawkins, Sidney Bechet, Johnny Hodges, Ben Webster, Lester Young or Stan Getz.

Still, Moore, on the saxophone, was mild compared with the London Daily News in 1927, long before any of those artists, with the exception of Bechet, had been heard in England:

"The saxophone is a long metal instrument bent at both ends. It is alleged to be musical. The creature has a series of tiny taps stuck upon it, apparently at random. These taps are very sensitive; when touched they cause the instrument to utter miserable sounds, suggesting untold agony. At either end there is a hole. People, sometimes for no reason at all, blow down the small end of the saxophone, which then shrieks and moans as if attacked by a million umps of torture. The shriek issue from the large end. So do the means."

Well, the clavinet, the harmonica and the saxophone have all survived the abuse. But despite their popularity — or possibly because of it — they have never quite achieved respectability, and most curiously in the case of the saxophone, the most popular and ubiquitous of the three.

It has long been indisputable that an instrument which will prove extremely useful when players have learned to exploit its qualities should be given its own separate position in the curriculum, before long every composer will want to use it."

Many, including Berlioz, have done so, most notably and effectively Ravel in his orchestration of Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," but only minimally, and Young's tenor behind Billie Holiday's "Giant Steps," for the achievement of a special, usually exotic, effect. Its employment almost always calls for the engagement of an outsider, a mere 12 pages, titled "Some Saxophone History — Its Origin and Early Use," neatly summarized to include the saxophone in their instrumentation.

Symphony orchestra need players who can't or won't play it.

Jim Hol was reading the David

Cairns's translation of "The Memoirs of Hector Berlioz" under the erroneous impression that Berlioz

was a French novelist, when he came upon this passage, dated 1843:

"Adolphe Sax is now making rotary-valve trumpets [sic], large and small, in all possible keys, familiar and unfamiliar, instruments whose excellent tone-quality and finished workmanship are indisputable. It is scarcely to be believed that this gifted young artist should be finding it difficult to maintain his position and make a career in Paris. The persecutions he suffers are worthy of the Middle Ages and recall the antics of the enemies of Beethoven, the Florentine sculptor."

"They lure away his workmen, steal his designs, accuse him of insanity, and bring legal proceedings against him. You feel that with a little more dash they would assassinate him. Such is the hatred inventors inspire in rivals who are incapable of inventing anything themselves."

Berlioz may have erred. Hol quotes Wally Horwood, Sax's English biographer, to the effect that there were, in fact, at least three serious attempts on Sax's life. "I'd love to be preatty, but I'm just not sure what the sermon is," he says.

He has, however, discussed the contradiction of a sense of "exile" — and the alertness, eagerness and kind of bungler that brings — with the aspiration to a home in a wholler Ireland, a larger Ireland.

When Trevor Nunn of the Royal

Shakespeare Company visited Dublin, he said that because English and Irish people spoke the same language they didn't necessarily mean the same things. Much of what Friel writes is not only about that, but the proof of it — and it may be why, "Translations" aside, he is rarely successful in London.

Dowling says he wants to avoid

the sort of "reverence" that "Translations" received abroad, to rethink the play and dissolve some of the mistaken political assumptions that venerated critics, particularly those who came in praise the next-to-last line) that "maybe silence is the perfect discourse."

Gallagher also finds that he loathes the cottage is pretending to love, worship and honor as the cradle of his cultural identity — "the source true center and first cathedral," as he calls this spurious relic of Irishtness, completed with restored cow-

shed east and all.

This new farce is the obverse side of "Translations," in which the peasant society of the 19th century watched its own nature being stolen away forever in the name of a spurious Englishness.

Young, committed and energetic, Dowling wants to have the entire Friel corpus in the Abbey repertoire. Since "Translations" is very different kind of theater from "Communication Cord," naturalistic and poignant in detail, he had hoped to put both plays on together at the Abbey, to cast fresh light on the earlier play.

He was thwarted, for the time being, because the rights to the more recent farce are retained by the Field Day company. But last year he was able to revive a very early, money-spinning Friel, "Philadelphia Here I Come."

Dowling says he wants to avoid

the contradiction of a sense of "exile" — and the alertness, eagerness and kind of bungler that brings — with the aspiration to a home in a wholler Ireland, a larger Ireland.

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To return to Berlioz, he came back to the subject of Sax three years later, and went out on a limb — too weak, as it turned out — predicting: "The saxophone, the

"Sax," says Hol, "evidently knew he had fine name for an inventor, and wanted to make the most of it. But today the name of his most famous invention is so familiar that its inventor's identity is somehow lost."

Even the man's name, after all, rich with connotations of sex, jazz and blacks that its mid-19th century Belgian owner seems to place.

The use of the suffix "phone" for the naming of a wind instrument was, Hol tells us, like the instrument itself, an innovation by Sax. Others followed him: the inventors of the sarrusophone, the tubaphone, the heckelphone and the altophon. But to most people, perhaps, the names of only Sax and Sousa's phones are familiar, due to their use in popular music and jazz.

"I've looked into this inventor

business quite extensively,

but for reasons of space have had to edit out a long, interesting and irrelevant discussion of the herculesophone, cornophone, holophone, antiphone, sonorophone and many others. These are all wind instruments. The percussive phones are not, of course, the inventions of persons named N.V. Vibra, Tabu, etc."

(Jim Hol's monograph is privately published. Further information may be obtained from him at 40 Denbigh Street, London SW1.)

ENERGY IN THE AMERICAS

The First Western Hemisphere Conference sponsored jointly by the Oil Daily and the International Herald Tribune

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Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy, heads a list of distinguished speakers who will address the International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Energy in the Americas: Coping with a Changing Political and Economic Environment."

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Hemisphere nations.

- The continuing effects of oversupply.
- Coping with the malaise in the world economy.
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Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, U.S. Department of Energy (awaiting confirmation).

Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D.C. Former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

P.M. Panel: ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE AMERICAS: THE U.S. COMMITMENT

Charles Blafield, Senior Vice President, Toronto Dominion Bank, New York.

Robert Blair, President, NOVA, an Alberta Company, Alberta.

Edward Goldsmith, Senior Policy Advisor, Canadian Department of Energy.

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COMMODITIES

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

Chicago Board's New Options Based on 100 'Market Movers'

NEW YORK — The stock-index market has entered a new phase with the Chicago Board Options Exchange's introduction of the first options that are not based on any of the existing popular share averages. In addition, they are not predicated on any underlying futures contracts.

Rather, the new "CBOE 100 options" are based on 100 blue-chip shares traded on the nation's largest stock options market, and they will be settled in cash when the options expire. But the options are traded the same way as those on stock indexes, gold bullion, Treasury bonds and sugar.

Options are the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) stocks in this case stocks at a specified price within a fixed period. The prices of these calls and puts are determined in the open market and depend on the value of the underlying stocks, the remaining life of the option and the prospects for the basket of shares to rise or fall, among other factors.

Basically, index options are a means of hedging or speculating on whether the stock market is going to rise or fall, rather than on the fortunes of any particular stock. By comparison, those who want to insure against the adverse price moves of a particular stock may buy stock options.

If Friday's first-day volume in the CBOE 100 was any indication, many stock traders want to invest in the general trend of the market and think the option is the proper vehicle. The volume was 4,575, which was more than the combined opening-day turnover of the Value Line options (2), Standard & Poor's 500 options (1,805) and the New York Stock Exchange composite options (1,929).

The volume would have been greater if several major brokerage houses had been ready," a Chicago Board Options official said after the close. "They told us they hadn't had time to prepare disclosure statements that by law they must give their customers before allowing them to trade."

As it was, the opening-day volume found more bulls than bears. Of the total, 2,624 were calls and 1,951 were puts.

Three Basic Advantages

John M. Blin, partner in Shatkin Investing of Chicago and a specialist in futures and options trading strategies, said the CBOE 100 had three basic advantages over the other index options.

"For one, the CBOE 100 options are not anchored to index futures because they will be settled in cash. Many hedgers and speculators do not want to get involved with futures."

"Secondly, there are five times as many brokerage house securities account executives than there are commodity futures and options brokers, roughly 100,000 to 25,000. This means there will be 100,000 registered representatives of brokerage houses who will be able for the first time to handle index options, mostly CBOE 100 options."

This, Mr. Blin explained, is because the CBOE 100 was authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission, not the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The Value Line, S&P 500 and Big Board composite index options were approved by the CFTC.

The third advantage he cited was cost. The CBOE 100 will be much less expensive to trade because it is, for example, a fifth the size of the S&P 500 option and serves the same purpose for hedgers and speculators. The Value Line index upon which its option is based contains 1,700 issues, most of them Big Board issues, with the rest picked from the American Stock Exchange and over-the-counter market. The Big Board's composite index consists of about 1,500 stocks.

"Still," Mr. Blin said, "the CBOE 100 tracks the market as well as the other index options because, despite its small size, the CBOE 100 consists of almost all the market movers."

Index-Moving Force

Stocks in the new options include IBM, AT&T and Exxon, which alone account for 15 percent of the value of the 30-stock Dow Jones industrial average. The three stocks provide a lesser, but still potent, index-moving force in the broader index options.

Anticipating that "home-made" index options will be successful, the American Stock Exchange was to file Monday a 20-stock "Major Market Index" with the SEC.

Nathan Most, the exchange vice president in charge of new products, said his proposed index options would contain the bluest of the blue chips of any index, and would be even more economical to trade than the CBOE 100 because it would be one-fifth the size and track the overall stock market closely. If approved, the Amex will start trading its index option April 22.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 14, excluding bank service charges

Currency	Per U.S. \$	Currency	Per U.S. \$	Currency	Per U.S. \$
American \$	1.4952	American \$	1.4952	American \$	1.4952
Australian \$	1.4225	Austrian schilling	22.075	S. African rand	2.0655
Belgian Fr.	5.20	Swiss franc	1.931	Swiss franc	1.931
Canadian \$	1.2245	Canadian dollar	1.2245	S. Korean won	1.0925
Denmark kr.	6.40	Danish kr.	6.40	Danish kr.	6.40
Egyptian £	4.61	Egyptian £	4.61	Egyptian £	4.61
French Fr.	2.3845	French Fr.	2.3845	French Fr.	2.3845
Greek drachma	1.598	Greek drachma	1.598	Greek drachma	1.598
Hong Kong \$	1.4245	Hong Kong \$	1.4245	Hong Kong \$	1.4245
Iceland kr.	1.52	Iceland kr.	1.52	Iceland kr.	1.52
Irish £	4.87	Irish £	4.87	Irish £	4.87
Italian lira	2.04	Italian lira	2.04	Italian lira	2.04
Japanese Y.	0.9485	Japanese Y.	0.9485	Japanese Y.	0.9485
Swiss Fr.	1.4245	Swiss Fr.	1.4245	Swiss Fr.	1.4245
Turkish lira	1.0409	Turkish lira	1.0409	Turkish lira	1.0409
U.K. £	1.72311	U.K. £	1.72311	U.K. £	1.72311

Currency Values

(\$ per \$1)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Workers to Buy Weirton Works Of National Steel for \$66 Million

NEW YORK (NYT) — An agreement has been approved in Weirton, West Virginia, to let workers buy National Steel's huge Weirton Works, transforming it into the largest employee-owned company in the United States.

A price of \$66 million was set for the mill and equipment by bargaining committee including representatives of the employees' union, the Weirton Division and National, the fourth largest U.S. steel producer. The employees would also buy, for \$300 million, raw materials and other inventory from National at market value or less, according to Gene Keim and Josh Gotbaum, vice presidents of Lazard Frères & Co., the New York financial consulting company that served as an adviser to the Joint Study Committee.

A vote of 7,000 workers at the plant, which employed 12,000 at peak production, must be held before the purchase is approved. Preliminary approval of the agreement was given Saturday by the Joint Study Committee and plant stewards and superintendents. Takeover by the new company is set for June 1 at the latest. The plant currently does business worth \$1 billion a year.

Fuji Bank to Buy 2 Heller Units

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Walter E. Heller International Corp. said Monday that Fuji Bank of Tokyo has agreed in principle to buy two of the company's commercial finance subsidiaries, Walter E. Heller & Co. and Walter E. Heller Overseas Corp., for \$425 million.

Heller expects to complete the sale to Fuji Bank later this year and that the proposal does not apply to its third major subsidiary, American National Bank & Trust of Chicago.

Heller International said that it has ended negotiations to sell the two subsidiaries to Security Pacific.

Sun Hung Kai Companies to Merge

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Sun Hung Kai Securities and Sun Hung Kai Bank plan to merge under a newly formed holding company, Sun Hung Kai & Co., which will acquire the entire shareholdings of both companies, the companies said in a joint statement Monday.

Fung King Hey, the chairman and principal shareholder of SHK Securities and SHK Bank, will hold 40 percent of the new company while Paribas and Merrill Lynch each will have about 20 percent, with the remaining shares divided among shareholders of SHK Bank and SHK Securities.

Under the arrangement, Mr. Fung, Paribas and Merrill Lynch will make long-term financing available to Sun King Fung, and SHK will halve its 4 percent holding in Merrill Lynch. In return Paribas and Merrill Lynch will receive options to purchase shares in Sun King Fung of 5 and 10 percent respectively.

SHK Securities reported during the weekend a loss of 186.8 million Hong Kong dollar (\$28.2 million) in 1982 after a 216.87 million dollar profit in 1981. SHK Bank said its profit had dropped to 35.15 million dollars for 70.41 million dollars in 1981.

Intel to End Pay Cuts, Freezes

SANTA CLARA, California (UPI) — Intel, citing an improved outlook for the electronics industry, announced Monday it would begin phasing out the wage cuts and freezes it imposed Jan. 1 to avoid layoffs.

Half the pay cut will be restored April 1 and, if profitability continues to improve, the other half will be restored July 1, the manufacturer of memory and microprocessor components for computers said. The cuts affected a majority of Intel's workers and ranged up to 10 percent.

Company Notes

Metromedia and Graphic Scanning have entered into a partnership agreement to file a single application with the Federal Communication Commission for cellular mobile telephone service in Boston.

Eastman Kodak will introduce a new office copier and a continuous forms feeder, the Ektaproprint 200, starting in the third quarter of 1983 and carrying a price competitive with other machines in its class.

As Prices Fall, Moscow Scrambles for More of Oil Market

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in disarray and worldwide oil prices falling, the Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, is scrambling as hard as any other exporter to find days to protect itself.

In recent weeks, growing numbers of Soviet tankers have sailed for Rotterdam and other refining centers of the West, laden with crude from Siberia and the Caspian Sea at prices and volumes calculated to pry an increasing share of the world market away from OPEC.

According to Western data, Soviet crude exports to the West in the first two months of this year have increased to between 1.4 million and 1.5 million barrels a day from an average of 1.1 million in 1982.

The asking price for Soviet crude on the Rotterdam spot market has fallen to between \$27 and \$28 a barrel this month from \$29.25 in February and \$31.50 late last year.

While transport and quality factors complicate price comparisons, the result has been to maintain a slight competitive edge for the Russians relative to other major sellers.

Moscow's push to win a larger market share for its oil reflects its concern about earning the hard currency it needs to pay for key imports from the West. Among these are at least 30 million tons of grain this year and billions of dollars worth of steel pipe and machinery for the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe.

The Soviet Union also faces heavy drains from its allies, particularly Poland, Cuba and Vietnam, which all receive part of their Soviet assistance in the form of hard currency.

Moscow's vulnerability to falling oil prices can be measured from figures showing that crude oil accounted for more than 50 percent of its trade earnings from the industrialized West in 1981. Some experts believe the figure may now be as high as 60 percent.

Western diplomats and bankers

in Moscow believe that, for now, increased Soviet oil sales are offsetting the impact of falling prices, and that Soviet energy earnings from the West this year will equal or slightly exceed last year's \$20 billion, unless the price falls to \$25 a barrel or less.

Awkward as falling oil prices have been for the Kremlin, the decline has not been felt as sharply in Moscow as it has in countries that have run up huge hard currency debts in recent years on the strength of projected oil revenue.

Although Soviet imports have risen rapidly to absorb the earnings that came with the nearly tenfold increase in oil prices in the decade after 1973, the Kremlin has followed a generally prudent fiscal policy. Recent figures show that servicing hard currency debts takes a relatively low 16 percent of revenues from trade with the West.

Then, too, Moscow's gold reserves total more than \$20 billion at current market rates, or the equivalent of almost 10 months of hard currency imports.

Nonetheless, the need to push rapidly increasing amounts of oil into Western markets is causing headaches for planners here and in Eastern countries that depend on Soviet oil. With domestic oil production virtually stagnant — last year's output of 613 million tons was barely four million tons, or less than 1 percent — any major increase in shipments to the West must come from squeezing users at home or in allied states.

Western analysts in Moscow see a possibility that, in the long term, the Kremlin may place an even tighter squeeze on Eastern Europe, asking that a part of oil shipments be paid for in hard currency instead of rubles, or by shifting an even larger proportion of total Soviet exports into Western markets.

Even with the shift toward larger energy shipments to the West, Moscow's hard-currency sales lag significantly behind its oil exports to Eastern Europe and other soft-currency buyers. In 1981, when the country exported nearly 3.3 million barrels of oil a day, about 2.3 million went to soft-currency partners.

Most of the rest went to Finland, France, the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany.

One of the spillover effects of the oil-price decline is the risk it poses to Moscow's natural-gas pipeline to Western Europe. The availability of abundant supplies of oil at low prices now appear to be discouraging the commitments that the Kremlin was hoping for from Western European gas users.

Some diplomats say the pipeline may not be used at anything like its maximum capacity. The Kremlin's hopes of realizing up to \$10 billion a year in revenue from the project by the end of this decade could prove illusory.

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Merrill Lynch is now conducting free seminars throughout Europe for Americans overseas who may be eligible for Individual Retirement Accounts, or who will soon be receiving a lump sum distribution from their Pension or Profit-sharing plan and may be eligible for an Individual Retirement Rollover Account. These seminars can tell you all about retirement.

In London

Place: The Westbury Hotel, New Bond Street at Conduit Street, London, W1A 4UH
Time: 6:30 p.m.
Date: Individual Retirement Accounts: March 22
Individual Retirement Rollover Accounts, March 23

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Federal Republic of Germany
Time: 5:30 p.m.
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Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



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Albert Heijn	
AMEV	
Anadobank	
ATDienst Rub	
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BVG	
Buerhoffmann T	
Caland Hidc	
Elsevier	
Emile	
Fokker	
Gist Brocades	
Heineken	
H.V.A.	
Hoogovens	
K.L.M.	
Noord	
Nooitgedacht	
Oce Vander G	
OCEN	
Palthoed	
Philips	
Rodoco	
Rodemaco	
Salimco	
Sorensen	
Paul Dulch	
RSV	
Unilever	
Van Ommen	
VML-Stork	

20% 21½% Trichloro 1.60 5.7 7 47
 13% 5½% TereCo 1c 9.4 2 66
 18% 8% Tesco

	Close	Prev.		Close	Prev.
Singapore					
Steelstead	2.13	2.15	JAL	2.40	2.19
Stal Storage	N/A	4.87	Kalima	325	325
Stal-Tech	8.17	8.17	Kontrol Pwr.	1,000	1,018
Stasher Neaves	7.35	7.45	Kao Soap	565	566
Stalcor Bros	2.74	2.79	Kehr Steel	157	155
Stamps	2.50	2.58	Khrin Brew	384	385
Staple Ship	4.22	4.28	Kimotsu	484	484
Star Baking	7.50	7.70	Kubota	321	321
Star B	10.10	10.10	Matsu EI Ind.	1,250	1,260
Star Shipyards	4.42	4.42	Matsu EI Blk.	500	500
Starship	2.82	2.94	Mitsubishi Blk.	222	222
Steampump	2.11	2.17	Mitsubishi Chem.	507	507
Trading	4.18	4.15	Mitsubishi Corp.	367	367
Tealholders	1.27	1.29	Mitsubishi Elec	217	216
B	4.30	4.21	Mitsubishi Heavy	563	565
			Mitsubishi Co.	348	348
			Mitsubishi	500	501
			Nikko Sec.	403	403
			Nissens Elec.	971	971
			Hippon Steel	184	183
			Nippon Yusen	244	244
			Nissens Motor	724	725
			Nemura	475	475
			Olympus	1,170	1,168
			Ricoh	727	700
			Shars	1,265	1,238
			Sony Corp	1,340	1,340
			Sumitomo Bank	500	500
			Suntex Chem.	158	158
			Suntex Metal	159	161
			Taisei	251	227
			Toshiba Mar.	257	256
			Tokei	674	674

Sydn

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mifIR		1112 1775	1616	1616	-6
oro s		28 44 62 92	3574	3734	-16
urni	1.32	48 9 1171 3375	33	33	-4
<hr/>					
lose	Prev.		Close	Prev.	
pore			JAL	2,400	2,370
2.13	2.15	Kalima	325	325	
N.T.	4.85	Kansai Pwr.	1,000	1,018	
8.65	8.55	Kao Soap	545	545	
7.35	7.45	Kaw Steel	152	152	
2.74	2.77	Kirin Brew	384	385	
2.90	2.95	Komatsu	484	484	
4.22	4.25	Kubota	321	321	
7.50	7.75	Matsu El. Ind.	1,250	1,250	
10.19	10.55	Matsu El. Wks	500	500	
4.45	4.75	Mitsubishi Bk	222	223	
2.92	2.94	Mitsubishi Chem.	567	567	
2.11	2.17	Mitsubishi Corp.	367	367	
6.18	6.15	Mitsubishi Elec	217	216	
1.77	1.39	Mitsubishi Heavy	563	563	
4.30	4.32	Mitsui Co.	348	348	
		Mitsubishi	500	501	
		Mitsumi	463	463	
		Mitoku Sec.	971	971	
		Mitspon Elec	164	163	
		Mitspon Steel	244	245	
		Mitspon Yutan	724	725	
		Mitsson Motor	475	475	
		Namura	1,170	1,160	
		Olymous	727	725	
		Ricoh	1,265	1,235	
		Sharp	1,235	1,235	
		Sony Corp.	500	500	
		Sumit Corp.	158	158	
		Sumit Chem.	159	161	
		Sumit Metal	251	251	
		Taisei	274	275	
		Tohoku Agric.	174	174	
		Tokuda	1,274	1,274	

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Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
pore		JAL	2,400 2,370
2.13	2.15	Kalima	325 325
N.T.	4.85	Kansai Pwr.	1,800 1,610
8.86	8.95	Kao Soap	565 566
7.35	7.45	Kaw Steel	152 152
2.74	2.79	Kirin Brew	384 385
2.80	2.84	Komatsu	484 484
4.22	4.28	Kubota	321 321
7.50	7.70	Matsu EL Ind.	1,250 1,180
10.19	10.39	Matsu El Wks	500 503
4.42	4.72	Mitsubishi Bk	222 223
2.82	2.84	Mitsubishi Chem.	567 567
2.11	2.17	Mitsubishi Corp.	567 567
6.18	6.15	Mitsubishi Elec	217 216
1.37	1.39	Mitsubishi Heavy	563 563
4.30	4.32	Mitsui Co.	348 348
		Mitsubishi	503 501
		Mitsumi	463 463
		Nikko Sec.	463 463
		Nippon Elec	571 571
		Nippon Steel	164 163
		Nippon Yusen	244 244
		Nissan Motor	724 725
		Nomura	475 475
		Olympus	1,170 1,168
		Ricoh	727 728
		Sharp	1,260 1,258
		Sony Corp.	554 554
		Sumitomo Bank	500 500
		Sumitomo Chem.	158 158
		Sumitomo Metal	161 161
		Taisei	251 251
		Tokusho Mar	227 226
		Tokeido	574 574
		Teltra	225 224
		Tokyo El Pier	1,120 1,128
		Tokyo Marine	491 491
		Tosary	327 327
		Toshiba	400 399
		Toyo Kogyo	1,020 985
		Toyota	1,020 985
		Yamachii	392 390
		New Index : 574.48	
		Previous : 572.85	
		Mitsubishi-DJ Index : 5,695.63	
		Previous : 5,644.58	
		Zurich	
		Akuzawa	618 616
		Bk Lau	4,000 3,980
		Bsr Bovier	1,175 1,175
		Buchs	1,580 1,580
		Ciba Geigy	1,250 1,250
		Cr Suisse	1,940 1,950
		Elektrowatt	2,600 2,770
		Fisher	550 550
		Hoff-Roche B	7,750 8,000
		Suchard	5,205 5,100
		Jehnoli	1,570 1,570
		Lemdis Gyr	1,000 1,010
		Neatle	2,620 2,640
		Sondex	4,900 4,870
		SBS	321 321
		Schindler	1,950 1,950
		Switzer	773 773
		Swissair	2,170 2,170
		UBS	2,940 2,940
		Winterthur	17,800 17,800
		Zurich Ins.	17,800 17,800

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SPORTS

Field Set for NCAA Basketball Tourney

By Gary Pomerantz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Collegiate Athletic Association's selection committee announced the pairings for its annual tournament Sunday, and now, as always, the college basketball world sits back, scratches its head and wonders what ever happened to geography and the value of a 20-victory season.

No complaints, however, are being heard from Georgetown or Maryland, which both received at-large bids to the Midwest Regional.

Georgetown (21-9), which finished second in the nation last season, is the No. 5 seed in the 13-team Midwest Regional. It will play Friday night in Louisville, Kentucky, against the winner of Tuesday night's preliminary-round game between Xavier and Alcorn State, Maryland (19-9), seeded No. 8, will play ninth-seeded Tennessee-Chattanooga (26-3) Thursday night in Houston.

Across the nation Sunday came the standard cheers and jeers. The Big East and Big Ten conferences were cheering after each placed five teams in the tournament. Alabama (20-11) was heartened at having earned an at-large bid despite finishing in eighth place in the Southeastern Conference during the regular season. The Tide upset Kentucky in the SEC tournament before losing to Georgia, 36-71, in Sunday's final.

Teams like South Carolina (20-8), Alabama State (22-6) and Texas Christian (21-10) were among those jeering because they were not granted at-large bids.

Such teams as Virginia (27-4) and Boston College (24-6) — teams whose vast talents put the "beast" in the East — were shipped to the West Regional. Even though Louisville (28-3), the Metro Conference champion, was the top seed in the Midwest Regional, the Cardinals were jeering because they will not play on their home court, the site of the Midwest Regional's second-round games.

The other top seeds are Houston (Midwest), Virginia (West) and St. John's (East).

Twenty-eight berths had already been decided before Sunday because of league championships. Picking the remaining 24 berths was not an easy process, according to Dave Gavitt, chairman of the NCAA's selection committee.

"It was just unbelievable how many good teams there were," said Gavitt, who is also the commissioner of the Big East Conference.

"It was the most difficult year in the five years since I have been on the committee."

Further difficulty was created Sunday when North Carolina State (20-10) won the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament title and Georgia (21-10) won the SEC

championship, both automatically earning NCAA bids. Before Sunday, both had been borderline cases.

"Upsets of the past two days had quite a bearing on the process," said Gavitt. "The SEC had eight teams considered, and I don't even remember a time when eight teams from a conference were taken under consideration. Throughout the entire bracket, the seeding process was very difficult."

Louisville will play at Evansville, Indiana, Saturday against the winner of Friday night's Tennessee-Marquette game.

Gavitt said that had Virginia not been upset by North Carolina State, 81-78, in the ACC tournament title game, the Cavaliers likely would have been the No. 1 seed

in the East Regional. Instead, the No. 1 seed went to St. John's.

It is ironic that the East Regional might well be the weakest of the four regions, since the East is considered by some to be the strongest basketball region in the nation.

That oddity developed when some of the East's premier teams were sent off to become among the higher seeds of other regions. Besides Virginia and Boston College, the No. 1 and No. 4 seeds in the West Regional, Villanova was sent to the Midwest as the No. 3 seed.

Only two independents received an at-large bid to the NCAA tournament — Southwest Louisiana (22-6) and Marquette (19-9). "I feel very fortunate," said Bobby Paschal, coach of Southwestern Louisiana. "I know there are a lot of good basketball teams in this state that were probably considered."

The tournament will begin Tuesday night with the preliminary rounds and will extend through the regional finals to the final four in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 2-4. The East Regional will be played in Syracuse, New York, the Midwest Regional in Knoxville, Tennessee; the West Regional

in Houston, and the West Regional in Ogden, Utah.

Meanwhile, some of the nation's usual powers did not make the NCAA tournament at all. Notre Dame (19-9) and De Paul (17-11) were extended bids to the National Invitation Tournament late Sunday.

Among the 32 teams who received invitations to the NIT were Virginia Tech, Old Dominion, William and Mary, Wake Forest, St. Bonaventure, South Carolina and Alabama State.

National Invitation Tournament

FIRST ROUND

March 15

First Tennessee (23-9) vs. South Florida (18-13)

Ferdham (19-16) or South Florida (27-10)

New Orleans (21-11) or Louisville St. (19-12)

March 14

Louisville (27-8) or Duke (27-10)

Old Dominion (19-9) or Seton Hall (20-8)

Minnesota (19-10) or DePaul (17-11)

Tulane (18-18) or Nebraska (19-9)

St. Bonaventure (21-11) or Duke (21-11)

Tulane El Paso (18-10) or Fresno St. (20-10)

March 17

William & Mary (28-9) vs. Va. Tech (22-18)

Northeastern (21-17) vs. Notre Dame (19-9)

Weber Forest (17-11) or Murray St. (20-10)

Tulane (18-18) or Nebraska (19-9)

Alabama St. (22-5) or Mississippi (17-11)

Tennessee (18-18) or Michigan (18-11)

Fullerton St. (27-4) or Arizona St. (17-12)

Bowling Green (21-8) or Michigan St. (17-11)

Final College Standings

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE

Conference All Games

W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.

North Carolina 17 10 .565 17 10 .565

Virginia 12 2 .571 27 4 .711

Maryland 8 6 .571 9 9 .579

North Carolina St. 9 7 .571 10 10 .579

Wake Forest 4 8 .286 13 15 .467

Georgia Tech 3 1 11 .333 11 11 .467

Clemson 12 14 12 10 .333

South Carolina 7 1 11 .333 16 15 .516

Stanford 12 13 .333 14 14 .500

Oregon 5 13 .378 9 18 .333

Arizona 17 .354 4 24 .442

PAC-10 CONFERENCE

Conference All Games

W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.

UCLA 14 2 .778 22 5 .756

Washington St. 12 6 .467 18 18 .443

Oregon St. 12 4 .467 18 13 .467

Arizona St. 10 7 .411 17 11 .467

Cathartes 7 1 11 .333 16 15 .516

Washington 7 1 11 .333 16 15 .516

TCU 7 9 .433 11 29 .365

Texas Tech 4 12 .222 12 14 .429

Rice 2 1 11 .333 8 20 .268

Texas 1 15 .444 11 27 .208

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE

Conference All Games

W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.

Kentucky 13 5 .722 21 7 .750

Louisiana St. 18 8 .556 12 10 .412

Mississippi St. 9 9 .500 10 9 .700

Georgia 9 9 .500 10 13 .581

Vanderbilt 9 9 .500 12 15 .581

Mississippi 8 9 .444 10 11 .444

Auburn 8 9 .444 11 11 .444

Florida 5 13 .278 13 18 .419

Seton Hall 15 15 1 20 .000

BIG EAST CONFERENCE

Conference All Games

W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.

Boston Coll. 12 4 .550 22 10 .460

Villanova 12 4 .550 22 7 .750

St. John's 12 4 .571 27 4 .771

Georgetown 5 1 11 .333 22 7 .750

Pittsburgh 4 1 11 .333 12 15 .467

Connecticut 5 11 .333 12 15 .467

Providence 4 12 .222 12 15 .467

Seton Hall 1 15 .000 11 17 .333

METRO CONFERENCE

Conference All Games

W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.

Louisville 12 0 1.000 21 3 .333

Virginia Tech 7 5 .222 23 5 .222

Tulane 7 5 .222 23 7 .750

Memphis St. 6 6 .222 19 11 .433

Florida St. 5 5 .111 22 15 .444

S. Mississippi 3 9 .222 14 14 .333

Cincinnati 1 11 .000 11 17 .333

Baylor 1 11 .000 11 17 .333

Arkansas 1 11 .000 11 17 .333

Illinois 1 11 .000 11 17 .333

Purdue 13 5 .222 23 5 .222

Ohio St. 11 7 .411 21 10 .447

Illinois 11 7 411 21 10 .447

Tennessee St. 11 15 .422

Brooklyn Coll. 11 16 .407

Campbell 11 17 .333

Michigan St. 9 9 .500 16 12 .571

Northwestern 7 11 .333 16 12 .571

MAJOR INDEPENDENTS

W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.

Drexel 18 6 .833 27 2 .931

Arkansas 14 2 .475 22 7 .750

Missouri 18 2 224 7 229

Oklahoma 9 5 .443 19 9 .439

Nebraska 9 5 .443 23 6 .373

Arizona St. 7 9 .433 23 6 .373

Oregon 7 9 .433 13 16 .448

Colorado 4 10 .286 16 12 .268

3 11 .214 11 17 .293

MAJOR INDEPENDENTS

W. L. Pct.

Duke 18 9 .461

Seton Hall 17 10 .444

Duke 17 10 .444

DePaul 17 10 .444

Nichols St. 15 12 .551

Bardist 13 14 .481

Tennessee St. 11 15 .422

Brooklyn Coll. 11 16 .407

Campbell 11 17 .333

NC-Wilmington 11 17 .333

Tex-San Antonio 18 17 .376

The Weather

NEW YORK Herald Tribune European Edition

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1983

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College Basketball

College Scores

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

MIDWEST

Illinois 20, Minnesota 67 (2 OT)

TOURNAMENTS

ART BUCHWALD

Contract on the EPA

WASHINGTON — The story on Pennsylvania Avenue is that the press got Anne McCull Garsuch Burford, head of the Environmental Protection Agency. The rumor has been fanned by President Reagan as well as Mrs. Burford. It is unfortunately untrue.

If you're looking for the culprits who put the contract out on the EPA director, you don't have to go any further than the inner sanctum of the White House.

I got this directly from a horse's mouth in the West Wing.

He told me, "We had to eliminate Anne Burford without prejudice."

"That was a shame. She seemed like such a nice person. I always thought she was a team player."

"Perhaps. But the beat was on, and we couldn't let it hit the president. We had to keep hazardous waste out of the White House."

"But from what I can gather, Mrs. Burford was only following instructions. I thought her marching orders were to make the environmentalists look like the neo-Nazis of the United States."

"We miscalculated the political ramifications of the environment."

U.S. Is Storing Away Most Anthony Dollars

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The director of the U.S. Mint says \$500 million worth of unpopular Susan B. Anthony coins are being stored away, just in case they are needed.

Donna Pope, of Parma, Ohio, addressing the Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs here, said that only 300 million of \$500 million Susan B. Anthony dollars minted have been circulated because of lack of consumer interest. Many people complained that the shape of the coin introduced in 1979 to honor the suffragette leader, too closely resembled that of a 25-cent piece.

issue in the United States. For some reason, which we didn't foresee, the American people don't like dirty air or dirty water as much as we thought they did. When Congress started making a mountain of acid drums out of every molecule, Mrs. Burford's days were numbered.

"So she was sacrificed for political expediency."

"We don't enjoy putting a contract out on anyone in the Reagan administration, but our job in the White House is to protect the president at all costs. When push comes to shove, you always shove the EPA head and not the president."

"Does the president know you put a contract out on Mrs. Burford?"

"I think he suspects we did, though the less he knows, the better it is for him. He still wants to believe the press was out to get her and not us."

"Just out of curiosity, how did the White House force someone like Mrs. Burford to resign?"

"The best way was to trick down lead to the press. One of our correspondents Mrs. Burford was a lousy administrator. Another leaked that she played politics with the agency. A third handed out the EPA hit list. Then a staffer told a columnist where to look for conflict of interest in her staff. Our task was to make smoke and let the media fan the fire. To make sure it didn't look as if we were being disloyal, we denied everything that was printed in the press or appeared on television. When the president announced he had utmost confidence in Mrs. Burford and she could stay on the job as long as she wanted, even Mrs. Burford knew it was time to resign."

"It was clean and painless," I said in admiration. "And I'm sure Mrs. Burford doesn't even know who stabbed her in the back. She'll probably go through life thinking it was the press and the environmentalists who threw her in the acid pit."

"We hope so. The last thing we want a person we dump in the EPA ashean to believe is that we had anything to do with it. After all, we need Mrs. Burford for the 1984 Republican campaign, particularly since her philosophy tenet cleaning up the environment is the same as ours."

Beresford, After 'Breaker Morant'

By Lawrence van Gelder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I have a feeling it really doesn't matter what other films I make," says Bruce Beresford. "I always introduce myself as Bruce Beresford, who made 'Breaker Morant.'"

The Australian director who made the highly acclaimed 1979 film about the court-martial of Australian troops during the Boer War has continued to make films. The latest, starring Robert Duvall, Tess Harper and Allan Hubbard, just opened in New York.

Based on a script by Horton Foote, "Tender Mercies" tells of a divorced country-and-western singer tossed up on a tide of alcohol at an isolated gas station/motel in Texas, where he meets the young widow of a soldier killed in Vietnam.

His film, Beresford says, "takes three people who have to come to terms with major changes in their lives." The boy has to come to terms with his father's death. The woman has to come to terms with the fact that she's starting another life with a man.

Duvall's character, Mac Sledge, says Beresford, "has got to come to terms with the fact that his career is gone and his life has got to be lived on a totally different basis."

Since "Breaker Morant," Beresford has made a film about a soccer club, "The Club," and a financial success — "much more so than 'Breaker Morant,'" he says — called "Puberty Blues," which was based on a novel of school life by a 15-year-old girl.

The success of "Breaker Morant" elicited a steady flow of scripts from the United States. Beresford liked the idea of working outside Australia, where he had made 10 feature films. "I was attracted to the idea of working on a bigger budget and with an American distribution setup. When the president announced he had utmost confidence in Mrs. Burford and she could stay on the job as long as she wanted, even Mrs. Burford knew it was time to resign."

"It was clean and painless," I said in admiration. "And I'm sure Mrs. Burford doesn't even know who stabbed her in the back. She'll probably go through life thinking it was the press and the environmentalists who threw her in the acid pit."

"We hope so. The last thing we want a person we dump in the EPA ashean to believe is that we had anything to do with it. After all, we need Mrs. Burford for the 1984 Republican campaign, particularly since her philosophy tenet cleaning up the environment is the same as ours."



John McDonnell, The Washington Post

Bruce Beresford

Hobel and his wife had loved "Breaker Morant." "What we see in [the film] is what we are as filmmakers ourselves — an attention to the environment, a straightforward presentation; it's almost a documentary approach."

For Beresford "Tender Mercies" cast new light on life in the Deep South. "Here was a script that told a story about a group of people whose preoccupations were very ordinary, who went to church on Sunday, who didn't murder each other. And yet I thought it was made an absolutely fascinating drama."

To see for himself, Beresford visited Texas with Foote, the screenwriter who won an Academy Award in 1963 for "To Kill a Mockingbird." "He took me around those little Texas towns," Beresford says, "and I saw straightaway the thing was absolutely dead accurate."

The filming of "Tender Mercies," the Hobels' first feature-length film, which cost \$5 million, began in Waxahachie, Texas, Nov. 2, 1981, and ended Dec. 23. The film is carefully constructed not only of the words of

the script and the movements of the actors, it seems, but of silence and the play of light.

Beresford discards any grand conception. "It was nothing other than what you read in the script," he says. But before shooting he works out every camera angle in the film and brings storyboard on the set. "I can show the cameraman what I want. It gives him more time to work with the actors," he says.

"You can have a most magnificently acted film and it doesn't work because the acting can be photographed from the wrong angle. One of the crucial things in a film for any director is choreographing the action. A lot of directors say to the actors, 'Well, what are you going to do?'

Beresford's passion for film techniques dates from boyhood in a town outside his native Sydney. At 13, he persuaded his father, a commercial traveler, to buy him a movie camera and began making shorts. There were no filmmaking courses at the University of Sydney, when he entered in 1959 — nor, Beresford adds, was there an Australian film industry. But there was

With "Tender Mercies" behind him, Beresford is now in Israel, scouting locations for his next movie, a \$16-million project for Paramount about King David.

a film society, and Beresford continued to make films.

"The day I graduated I caught the boat to England," he says. Lacking union membership, he found no film work until he answered an advertisement for a film editor to work in Nigeria. When civil war threatened, Beresford returned to London and from 1966 to '71, worked for the British Film Institute on low-budget experimental films. "It really taught me how to make films cheaply. I produced an enormous number of films all short, about 25 to 30 a year."

When he heard the Australian government was establishing a board to subsidize movies, Beresford and his wife, Roslyn, an Irish-born graphics designer, returned back with a script.

The film, made for \$250,000, was "The Adventures of Barry McKenzie," a comedy about an Australian abroad. It was a big success in Australia and England but a mistake for someone with serious ambitions: "It was such a broad comedy that the critics tore it apart . . . The sequel only further convinced everybody I was a kind of lunatic."

The film was really eager to make what was "The Getting of Wisdom," based on a novel he had read at 14 about a teen-age girl from the outback in a snobbish Victorian school for young ladies.

Fortunately, a producer offered him the script of "Don's Party," a critical and commercial success about an election-night party that won Beresford the Australian best-director award in 1976. He made the much-praised "Getting of Wisdom" in 1977.

"Breaker Morant" grew out of a reference Beresford saw in a newspaper during a visit to his parents in Richmond, New South Wales, where Morant had written for the local newspaper. A movie with the Boer War as background promised to be prohibitively expensive — until Beresford came across a play about the court-martial, which narrowed the action. The movie won 11 Australian film awards, played at Cannes and established Beresford's reputation.

With "Tender Mercies" behind him, Beresford is now in Israel, scouting locations for his next movie, a \$16-million project for Paramount about King David.

PEOPLE

Bequest by Koestler

The writer Arthur Koestler, who was found dead with his wife on March 3 in an apparent double suicide, left about \$600,000 to promote university study of psychic phenomena, the Sunday Telegraph reported. It said Koestler, 71 at the time of his death, hoped the bequest would be enough to start a university department. Levitation, telepathy and other aspects of the paranormal interested Koestler and provided material for his later writings. The Koestlers are believed to have died by taking an overdose of tranquilizers.

The Hungarian-born novelist was suffering from leukemia and Parkinson's disease. Cynthia Koestler was not known to be ill. Koestler, whose will probably will be made public for several weeks, was a leading proponent of voluntary euthanasia.

Governor George Wallace of Alabama missed the wedding of his youngest daughter because he was hospitalized in Montgomery after a reaction to medication. Lee Wallace, 21, joked that her father, who is 63, maybe "had a reaction to losing his baby girl." She was escorted to the altar by a brother-in-law, District Court Judge Mark Kennedy.

Sylvie Gérôme, 23, a shepherdess, has become France's youngest mayor. She was elected with 14 votes at Chaffecourt, population 19, in the Vosges. Gérôme, who has no definite political affiliations but considers herself a member of the opposition conservative camp, will take over a post previously held by her mother. When she is not looking after the civic affairs of Chaffecourt, she will continue to take care of a flock of 300 sheep.

Bing Crosby was an abusive father who beat his sons, who endured the pain by dreaming up ways of murdering him, his children recalled. "I am supposed to act like I loved him all my life," asked his oldest son, Gary, in People magazine. Gary, 49, recently published his memoirs, "Going My Own Way," attacking the image of his father as a warm, wise patriarch. As a child Gary had a weight problem and recalled that his father weighed him once a week and if he had gained weight he was or-

phaned.

The violinist Jascha Heifetz, 81, has sued the University of California, alleging that the school renegeed on a promise to allot \$100,000 for his master's program for the instruction of up to 15 young students and to set up a \$1 million endowment for it. Heifetz claims the allotment was reduced to \$65,000, which wasn't enough.

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